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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Basic Grounds for Peace

Danzig as Free as Its Flag

Curbs Against Terrorism

¶ **Eden's Speech**—London reacts favorably to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech before Commons just prior to his departure for Brussels and the Nine-Power conference. It finds Mr. Eden's recommendation that Il Duce set the pace in returning mandated territories to Germany is a veritable rapier thrust, while Mr. Eden's declaration that Britain does not propose to take dictation on the colonial question is reminiscent of the old lion's roar. As regards the Far East, his assurance that Britain will keep abreast of the United States in seeking solution to that unhappy situation finds an echo of approval throughout Britain. "In every stage and every step," he promises, America's participation in the Nine-Power Conference, will meet with "most complete response from British representatives and from Government and people behind them." On the whole, Mr. Eden's remarks have done much to dissipate an atmosphere of uncertainty.

• **Because** there is a consistently moral tone running through each point he makes, his logic continues to be touched with the spark of practicality. If this means—and it undoubtedly does—that the United States and the British Empire propose to stand together on ethical grounds, a most encouraging advance has been made in world diplomacy. • It is only on ethical grounds that the constructive forces of every nation may hope to build a world structure of security and well-being.

¶ **Nine-Power Conference**—Brussels on the eve of the Nine-Power parley presents one tremendously potent, if not paramount, question: "Can the United States and Great Britain successfully collaborate toward a peaceful solution in the East?" American Ambassador Norman Davis confers with British Foreign Secretary Eden and the burden of their two-hour talk is conceived to be the above quoted theme. Out of the meeting, which included other Anglo-American representatives, comes a glimmer of light. It is predicted that the conference will bend its efforts toward persuading Japan to reconsider her decision. The conference is likely, indeed, to evolve some face-saving device which would encourage Japan to send a representative.

• **Whatever justice** Japan may claim for her present course in China, she has lost face with nations who still believe in the observance of treaties, but she can hope to regain it by showing a willingness to present her case to her fellow signatories of the pact she has broken.

¶ **City of Danzig**—National Socialist leaders in the Free City of Danzig indulge in significant oratory. After a visit with Chancellor Hitler, following the dissolution of the Catholic Centrist party (the last of parliamentary opposition), a National Socialist spokesman declares that: "The time will soon come when the flag of the Third Reich will be the state flag also of the Free City of Danzig." Wilhelmstrasse denies that adoption of the Swastika flag would mean anschluss (union). A Foreign Office spokesman explains that the National Socialists, having gained control of Danzig, will merely make their party emblem the state emblem. But Foreign Office apologists are somewhat embarrassed by the further declaration by Danzig Leader Albert Forster that laws in harmony with those in Germany will be promulgated and a boycott on Jewish shops urged. However, a committee of British, French and Swedish foreign ministers watch the situation for the League. • They may be forgiven for some bewilderment when the question is asked: How long will the Free City of Danzig be free?

¶ **Geneva**—The International Conference for Repression of Terrorism finds obstacles to its proposal to set up an international court where perpetrators of terroristic acts may be tried. It proposes to study drafts of two conventions—one defining terrorism, laying down laws for extradition and rules governing firearms; the other, dealing with a court at The Hague to try cases involving infractions of the provisions of the first convention, thus removing accused persons from national jurisdiction. But several states, while in sympathy with the objects of preventing terrorism, balk at the proposal of surrendering to an international court the right to try offenses committed on their own territory. Other obstacles likewise seem to encourage the general prediction that immediate results of the conference may not be impressive.

• **Nevertheless** the fact that nations are belatedly recognizing the need for suppression of international crimes, and are seeking methods to this end, indicates that general consciousness is awake to the problem. It is always encouraging when men begin to think against wrong, because it indicates that soon they will come to think with right. • The solution always awaits this second step.

Blame for Market Slump Is Laid by New Deal On Drop in Purchasing Power

Business Declares It Is Because of Restrictions on Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Reduced purchasing power is blamed in New Deal circles for the stock market slump.

John Smith and his wife Jane simply didn't have the money to buy the goods that were being produced, at the price that was being asked for them.

That is the interpretation that finds its way into President Roosevelt's cryptic comment at Hyde Park last week when he stressed to reporters the importance of raising the purchasing power of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 Americans who today have little or nothing.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked to comment on the possibility of a revision of the capital gains and corporate undistributed-profits taxes, which is anxiously sought by business. Mr. Roosevelt's oblique reply reveals instead the "purchasing power" philosophy that runs today through New Deal thinking as an explanation of the slackening in business and industrial production and the consequent decline in the stock market.

New Deal Has Own Explanation

Big business, as the New Deal advisers see it, would like to use the business recession as a club to force tax concessions. There is more than a chance that they will be successful, too, if they can prove their case that the undistributed profits tax and similar legislation is handicapping legitimate business. Already the stock market drop has brought a relaxation in margin requirements from the Federal Reserve System.

But the New Deal holds different explanation from business as to the basic cause of what is going on in industry today, and one hears it from economic advisors here and finds it reflected in what Mr. Roosevelt said at Hyde Park. Like most New Deal thinking it is expressed in billions, tends to simplify complex economic developments and finds its illustration in symbolic "John Smith" whose shadow is extended outward to include millions of hard working, normal-living American citizens.

Most coherent expression of the view is found in the just-issued business forecast which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gets out once a year. This is ostensibly directed at informing the farmer of what he can expect to get for his crops and pay for his goods in the year ahead. The report, issued today, forecasts the current business recession may run well into 1938,

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U. S. Week Cut May Cost $100,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 2

Government officials today estimated the increased cost of a five-day, 35-hour week for Government employees at, roughly, between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000.

This, one official said, probably would be prohibitive in view of President Roosevelt's desire to balance the budget during the fiscal year starting next July 1.

The Civil Service Commission recently was asked by the budget bureau to survey the added expense of a shorter work-week for between 350,000 and 400,000 of the 848,000 federal employees. A majority of the federal workers in Washington already are on a 5½-day, 39-hour week.

Youths Greeted By Rotary Club On First Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Many groups celebrate the acquiring of citizenship by the foreign born, but the Philadelphia Rotary Club is particularly interested in stressing the significance of the arrival at the age of citizenship by the American born.

At its second annual Citizenship Day luncheon on Oct. 27, the club entertained 400 young Americans who reached the voting age of 21 during the year—many members bringing one or more of the youths as their guests.

Dr. William H. Fineshriber, the principal speaker, declared that the great obstacle to progress now is a spirit of negativism or defeatism, and that the young people of today are faced with the opportunity of stepping out of this attitude and "throttling the dragon of corruption in politics and elsewhere" as they begin to exercise "the great right of suffrage." Dr. Fineshriber further said:

"Even the most high-minded men and women of today have been dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Dictatorial Rule Looms in Japan As War Strategy

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Establishment of a highly centralized Japanese Government, with all power in the hands of an "imperial headquarters" of not more than six men, was reported to be in the offing today.

Observers said they believed Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the War Minister, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, and the Navy Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai would present to the nation such a plan for taking over most functions of the Parliament and Cabinet.

Some quarters said proposals to create the "imperial headquarters" indicated that Japan either saw the necessity of waging a long war in China or believed a third power, possibly Great Britain, might interfere in any peace negotiations.

Reports that some drastic government revision was developing circulated widely as Prince Konoye, General Sugiyama and Admiral Yonai held a series of unscheduled conferences.

During the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-95 an "imperial headquarters" was established when the Emperor moved to Hiroshima to be nearer the scene of hostilities.

Soviet 'Purge' Turns to Films And Libraries

Elimination of All Mention of Discarded Heroes of Communism Is Aim

Task Is Difficult

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP)—Executions reported in the past week brought the known total for all forms of espionage and sabotage activities in the last five months to 694 with at least twice that many believed to have been executed. Two hundred fifty have been executed for mismanagement of collective farms and 193 for grain losses.

Nine commissars of the Soviet Union have been removed including those for agriculture, light industry, defense industry, automobile industry and machine building. Premiers or presidents of all 11 of the republics composing the Union have lost their posts during the purge.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet authorities are having a hard time trying to make sure that no favorable mention of the thousands of Communists recently executed, imprisoned or exiled shall appear in newspapers, books, magazines or motion-picture films.

Libraries and files of every kind are being thoroughly ransacked for material which has become offensive because it praises men and women now in disgrace, or contains pictures of these men and women, or articles written by them.

Library files of newspapers and periodicals available to the general public are becoming more and more incomplete, as offensive articles and pictures are removed from them. Librarians also are busy examining books, to see that none remain in circulation which were written by Communists now described as "public enemies" or which mention such Communists favorably. Inasmuch as many of the disgraced men and women were prolific authors, and were sufficiently prominent to have their pictures taken frequently in company with party leaders, the task of weeding out material referring to them is enormous.

Problem for Photo Trust

The Photo Trust (Soyuz-Photo) in Moscow has experienced major difficulties. Its management has been changed three times in six months, and several executives have reportedly been arrested. Clearing picture files is especially difficult because disgraced Communists so often appeared in group pictures with Joseph Stalin and other prominent leaders, and because many arrests have never been publicly revealed.

Cinema theater managements have to be especially careful, since they often show films a year or more old because the supply of new pictures is inadequate. The Vladivostok cinema theater's management got into serious trouble because it exhibited a short film entitled "Socialist Village" on July 31. Patrons observed, to their horror, that this picture included "some of the spies

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Intimate Message From Washington

Eden Did Not Hand Uncle Sam the Bag to Catch the Japanese Snipe After All, It Seems, So All Is Peace at Brussels

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 2

Hasty handling of the news by various papers yesterday kept lights at the State Department burning well into the night. Headlines in afternoon papers indicated that Britain's foreign secretary Anthony Eden had in a speech in Parliament placed on the United States full responsibility for summoning the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels.

Mr. Eden did not do that. Cabled texts, ordered by the State Department from London, disclosed that what Mr. Eden had done was to make it clear that the choice of Brussels as the site for the conference had resulted from American initiative after the conference itself had been decided upon.

It seems a small matter; in fact Mr. Eden so described it in referring to it in Parliament, but the intense anxiety which resulted here in Washington throws revealing light on the delicacy of the world situation and the extreme care which is being taken in diplomacy of today to steer a safe course among pitfalls on every side.

The first, and mistaken, report of Mr. Eden's remarks appeared to indicate that England, at a time when her relations with Japan are seriously strained, was attempting to avoid all responsibility for the summoning of a conference conceived in the hope of finding some means of restraining Japanese aggression, and which is, therefore, extremely distasteful to Japan.

Such a move would have put a severe strain on Anglo-American relations. For that reason yesterday's first reports left the State Department incredulous but deeply perturbed. All questions were answered with the single phrase "no comment." The caution was justified. Mr. Eden proved to have been misrepresented. But the aftermath is to emphasize the basic determination here not to be caught out on the end of a limb again.

There is no room for doubt as to the deep disapproval which is felt here over Japan's behavior in China. This disapproval involves an earnest hope that something can be done to curb Japan. But it is a cardinal point of American policy that such action must be group action. The United States is not going to involve itself in any single-handed move against Japan for the simple reason that such action would not be of any value unless backed by a threat of armed force which the United States has no intention whatever of undertaking alone. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are dabbling experimentally in collective action. But they are not ready to shake a big stick at Japan by themselves.

Below the surface of this diplomacy several vital aspects of the Far-Eastern crisis are becoming increasingly clear. England has by far the largest economic stake in China and stands to suffer most from Japanese aggression. Yet because of tension in Europe, England's military forces are necessarily confined near at home. The only non-Asiatic force in the world which is available today to restrain Japan is the United States Navy—most particularly the 160 big guns which the American battleships mount. To Japanese militarists the results of the Brussels Conference will, many observers believe, be respected because by implication these 160 big guns will be behind them.

It is illuminating to note, in this connection, that the Japanese forces around Shanghai apparently have been more careful to avoid incidents with Americans than with the British. Apologies and promises of restitution in cases of injury to Americans, or American interests, have been prompt and satisfactory. Less eagerness and less concern seems to prevail in regard to far more serious injuries to British lives and property.

One theory, perhaps an extreme one, is that the Japanese are deliberately goading the English with a view to provoking a condition which would give them an excuse for blockading Hong Kong, thereby cutting off China's best remaining channel to the outside world and foreign munitions. Whether they are so careless of their relations with Britain or not, it is apparent that the presence of the entire American fleet in the Pacific is a factor which counts heavily. Japanese behavior toward the United States has been meticulously proper. Nothing could have played into their hands better than the original false version of Mr. Eden's speech.

In the meantime, Secretary Hull has gone off to Pinehurst, North Carolina, for his first vacation in three years. Before going he made it very clear to London that he expects early action toward an Anglo-American trade agreement. This is not a deliberate ultimatum. But the fact is that Secretary Hull believes his trade agreement program to be the most important step toward peace which can be taken. If London will manage to give him that trade agreement it undoubtedly will find him much more approachable on the subject of collaboration against Japan.

Saving Our Schools

Twenty-sixth of 52 Articles

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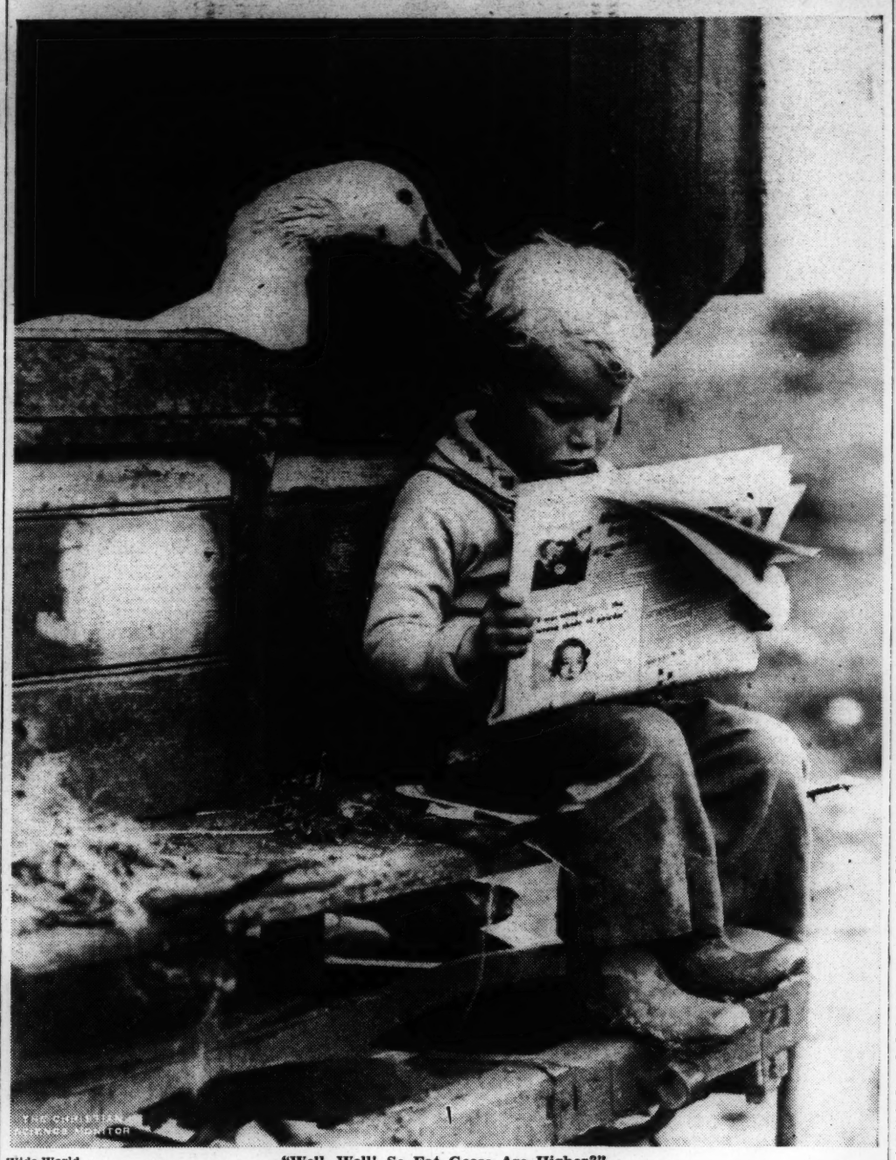
An Ultimate Consumer Studies Farm Prices



Wide World

"Well, Well! So Fat Geese Are Higher?"

Food Prices in the Americas

Argentina and Chile Act to Force Down the Rising Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Plans for the cheapening of food are being developed by government departments in both Argentina and Chile, two countries, the former especially, where the householder normally has no reason to grumble. A joint national and municipal committee, with Agriculture Minister Carcano presiding has been set up in Buenos Aires to reduce the price of bread, milk, meat and butter.

Official intervention has also spread to the provinces, where the enhanced cost of living is also a major problem. It is especially acute at Cordoba, where the municipality has gone into the selling line, handling bread and meat preferentially.

In Buenos Aires it is planned to cheapen the main food items by making official purchases at wholesale prices and selling direct to householders in the public markets, eliminating the middleman.

There is domestic disagreement regarding the origin of the problem. The variety of reasons advanced include: whimsicalities of the weather, alleged over-exportation, and the results of currency devaluation. La Prensa attributes some blame to "directed economy"; other newspapers consider higher prices the logical result of national prosperity. All sources, however, have remarked on the coincidence of universal complaints regarding high food prices and hold that international factors may be in play.

Started in Chile Earlier

The scarcity and high price of meat led to government and municipal intervention in Chile several months ago. It still continues. The government commissariat department sells meat, fish, potatoes and other products from its own market stalls. Frozen mutton is brought up from Patagonia, each shipment advertised by the official food controller, and sold cheaply. Shortage and high prices, however, have given the greatest impetus to the cooperative movement, which is prospering. Army and navy, merchant seamen, the railroads, motor transport unions, insurance combines, municipal workers—all have their co-operative movements to cheapen living costs for their members.

The meat market was first disorganized when the farmers persuaded a dictatorial government to tax Argentine cattle. More recently the government award of fixed prices for wheat is alleged to have encouraged farmers to foresake the cattle-raising and dairy side of their business. Pasture land was plowed under to grow more wheat. Milk, butter and cheese, therefore, have gone up with meat. The prices of these products are now tempting the farmer back to this productive line, but it will take several seasons to return to normal.

The government, more far-sighted than the farmers, realizes that the problem is a broader one. State intervention in marketing and ephemeral switching by farmers from the cultivation of one product to another are only expedients. The main task is to increase production, and this can only be done by getting more land under cultivation.

There are two ways of doing this. First, Chileans are being attracted

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Prices of Meat Soaring in Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru

Figures issued by the statistical department of the Finance Ministry reveal that living costs in September continued on more or less the same level (172 on the 1913 index of 100).

Wholesale prices of meat on the Lima market, however, were in sympathy with the international tendency. They rose "considerably" in comparison with the prices prevailing in August and previous months. The monthly index did not rise because dearer meat was compensated by a decline in vegetables and other foods.

Three Quotas Left Out as New U. S. Farm Bill Is Shaped

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Marketing quotas proposed for cotton, wheat and rice failed yesterday to win a place in the House Agriculture Committee's rough draft of new general farm legislation.

The committee sent the tentative bill to the printer without provision for marketing quotas, except in the case of tobacco. It left the way open, however, for the omitted proposals to be placed in the measure later if desired.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had reported recently that farmers believed marketing quotas might well be placed on the entire cotton crop, and that in the case of corn and wheat quotas might be necessary when surpluses became excessive. He said the quotas might be enforced by Congress under its power to levy taxes or to control interstate commerce.

Scope of the Bill

As sent to the printer, the tentative bill centered around provisions for compulsory regulation of tobacco and for control of wheat, cotton and rice merely by benefit payments to producers co-operating with Federal production programs. Members said provisions for corn had not yet been worked out.

Representative Coffee (D) of Nebraska said there was so much controversy among members over marketing quotas for other commodities that it was felt work on the measure would be facilitated if they were left out of the first print.

The quotas, he added, bordered on

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Ding-Dong Bells on Necks of the Cats Raises a Howl From All but the Rats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIR LAWN, N. J., Nov. 2—The town fathers do not agree with Shylock's characterization of a familiar domestic animal as the "harmless, necessary cat." The Borough Council has ordered the citizens to bell their cats. The citizenry is more than reluctant. A public hearing is in prospect.

The Council has increased the opposition, for a fee on the cat will seem to some more onerous than a bell, by proposing to license the cat and so add one more annual dollar to the cost of living for cat owners.

What ever happens at the hearing, the situation reopens an intermittent topic of debate and incidentally suggests the question did anybody ever bell a cat.

These questions arise in Fair Lawn, as they have now and then elsewhere, because of the predatory habit of the cat, its stealthy approach when actuated by this complex, and in Fair Lawn an implied threat to the rabbit population. As matter of record a strong case for belling the cat has more than once been made out by authoritative proponents actively concerned with the protection of bird life in human neighborhoods.

Their statistics have not impressed cat owners because in this respect no family knows its own cat. And as for licensing this member of the family, is it not an unwritten part of the Constitution that every citizen has an inalienable right to keep a cat? The question hadn't even to be discussed by the delegates. One had had a cat without let or hindrance ever since one had had anything.

But did anybody ever really bell a cat? A fabulist centuries ago started the notion. He made a fable based on the generally recognized and even admired predatory habit of the cat with regard to mice. Mice decided that it would be an excellent idea to tie a bell on the local cat. It seemed hopeful until one forward-thinking mouse asked who of them would fasten the bell. Ages ago the fable—which will presently not be without its significance in Brussels—"caught on" with the general; and "to bell the cat" passed into common figurative speech. But did anybody ever do it? If the town fathers have their way, perhaps Fair Lawn, New Jersey, will gain the distinction of first belling the cat. One can imagine that the embattled council is strongly supported by the hardware dealers.

U. S. to Avoid Pace-Setting At Brussels

Sees No Objection to Britain's Adoption of Same Policy

Stand Together

Surprise at Eden's Speech Tempered by Indication of United Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The blunt remarks which Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made in Parliament yesterday, indicating that Britain would accompany but not precede the United States in action on the Far Eastern situation, came as a surprise, and in some instances a shock, to Department of State officials here.

But in evaluating the import of what was said one consideration promptly takes precedence over all others. That is the vital importance to the success of the Brussels conference of harmony between the United States and England. It is fully realized here that any friction between the two non-Asiatic countries most deeply concerned in China's fate would play directly into Japanese hands and nullify at the outstart whatever chances there may be for substantial accomplishments at the nine power pact meeting.

Washington Satisfied

Therefore the tone at the State Department this morning is to deprecate any tendency to see in what Mr. Eden said an attempt on the part of the English Foreign Office to shift responsibility for the conference to the United States and to imply that it is the United States which must set the pace at Brussels for collective action against Japanese aggression. Officially there is complete satisfaction with the speech and repeated assurance that Washington and London continue to understand each other perfectly.

To some extent this version is accurate. The State Department has no intention of putting itself in the position of initiator or pacesetter. Therefore it can understand a desire on Mr. Eden's part to place English diplomacy toward Japan in a similarly protected position. But the fact remains that Mr. Eden expressed England's readiness:

"To go as far as the United States, in full agreement with them—not rushing in front, but not being left behind."

Further, he emphasized to Parliament the fact that the United States was only an observer so long as Japanese aggression was a matter of debate before the League, but became an active and equal participant with England when the subject was transferred for consideration to the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact who meet tomorrow at Brussels.

Serves Notice on Japan

These two points in the speech serve to advise Japan that Britain stands only where the United States stands, and has no intention of entering into a separate controversy with Japan.

On the one hand this is welcomed here as an evidence of Anglo-American solidarity which tends to strengthen the force of the Brussels conference. But on the other it is unquestionably a diplomatic device by means of which the United States is placed in the front rank of Japan's critics from the second row, where it has been standing for the past two weeks.

Some concern over being pushed out into the limelight again is aggravated by the fact that Tokyo headlines this morning blazoned forth the mistaken report that Mr. Eden laid on the United States in his speech full responsibility for initiating the Nine-Power Conference.

It is carefully explained here, for the same domestic reasons that moved Mr. Eden to explain at home that his Government is in no exposed position vis-a-vis Japan, that the United States is pursuing a policy of collaboration, not a policy of initiation.

The chances are that there will be a tangible result to all this in increasing caution on the part of the State Department toward the Brussels conference. The enthusiasts are restrained. The position of the "go slowly" group in the Administration is strengthened.

Davis and Eden in preliminary talks at Brussels: Page 5.

Iturbi Picture Hinges on Script

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—Four years of offers from Movieland finally won over Jose Iturbi, nationally known orchestra conductor and pianist, who declared here yesterday he had agreed to do a movie short when an acceptable script was found.

"I've just agreed to do a movie," he said. "My agents are handling the contract negotiations." He said four scripts already had been offered to him, but all had been rejected. More are being prepared, he asserted.

"Four years ago I had a check for $35,000 right in my hand," he explained, "but they wanted me to kiss young girls and all that foolishness. So, I tore up the check."

Youth of Italy Drilled in Plan Of Fascist State

The appearance of Italy, contrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This article is the fourth.

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A stripling of a boy is pictured with his hand on a musket taking this oath:

"I swear to follow without discussion the orders of the Duce and to serve with all my force, and if it is necessary with my blood the cause of the Fascist Revolution."

This is the significant prelude to the Exposition of Youth Camps at Rome. From all over Italy the people have come to see this exhibition which is plainly propaganda for the régime.

Every industry in every part of Italy has been required to pay the expenses of representatives of the workers, so that they may see and understand and take back to their fellow-workers and to their communities the ideology of Fascism which this exhibition preaches. For here is set forth in effective and careful detail a most vital part of the program—the training of children from babyhood to be integral parts of the state.

Now the Duce wants his peasantry trained to care for the babies who are to be the future citizens of Italy in the best and most modern manner. Coming from their Duce the demands for cleanliness, right feeding and hygiene in the home will get attention among the lower classes that would not otherwise be assured.

Physical Education Emphasized

They are also having physical exercise in the schools as well as medical examination in efforts to correct eye troubles and dental conditions. Physical culture has become part of the public school work.

Progress in Education

The growth of the schools is also a story of progress for education and youth. Hundreds of schools have been built with the increased demands and new requirements of the obligatory education system. Attendance at elementary schools has jumped from 3,350,744 in 1921-22 to 4,885,431 in 1934-35. Expenditure for schools has increased proportionately.

Vocational training is having more attention than ever before. Secondary schools, colleges and universities all have shared in the educational boom that is sweeping Italy. The Duce has frequently expressed the belief that as education becomes more vital with his people, so will his nation advance.

In the city of Rome a splendid new University City has been erected which is already taking rank among Europe's best institutions.

The youth camps in the country—to take city children away from their congested districts for a while - are run under the direction of the Fascist Party. Last year these totaled 3821 and 690,756 children were enrolled in well-managed institutions where children get a change of scene and careful training under efficient instructors.

In the Italian plan all the corporative organizations and all the state offices have their special camps for the children of workers.

These camps are but an adjunct to the general work for children. Youth organizations are a highly important part of the Fascist program, as evidenced at the Colonie Estive exposition in Rome, which gradually leads up to the military training of youth and the discipline and regimentation which is so vital to totalitarianism.

Harks Back to Early Rome

Ability and readiness to defend the state is no new idea in Italy. It dates back to the ancient Rome and even beyond that, perhaps, to the early tribal organizations. They are training citizen-soldiers and soldier-citizens in Italy today as they trained them back in the days of the Roman emperors, when Rome was the center of power in the civilized world.

But this revival has been made the new gospel for Italians. Early physical training in the elementary schools, pre-military instruction and the spirit of discipline and unity which is engendered in the annual youth camps all combine to prepare Italy's youth for future fitness. Preparedness—mental and physical as well as armaments—is the watchword of Fascism.

It has been frequently noted by commentators on the totalitarian rule in Italy, Russia and Germany that the strongest support of the dictatorship comes from the youth of the nation. In Russia, the Government has had its way with that youth for nearly 20 years; in Italy it has molded the new generation for 15 years; in Germany much has been accomplished in five years. The new generation has known little else than what the central government wanted it to know. There lies the real strength of those régimes.

Early in its establishment as the government of Italy, the Fascist Party began its organization of the nation's youth to build its citizen-soldiery. The party leaders believed that if they could begin the training of the very young they could control the destinies of the state as by no other means. The program immediately stirred the opposition of the Roman Catholic church but this had little effect on these determined molders of New Italy.

Part of Party Organization

First to be formed were the Balilla and the Avanguardista organizations. The Avanguardista is what the name implies—a sort of junior militia before military service. The Balilla is much like the Boy Scouts organization in other parts of the world. But it must not be forgotten that these youth organizations are also part of the Fascist Party organization itself. For as such they have special significance.

Actually, the work is conducted under a law of April 3, 1926, whose title is illuminating: "Institute for the National Balilla, for the Assistance and Physical and Moral Education of Youth." Under this law the youth organizations become an institution of the Fascist régime and put every child in Italy under direct control of the Fascist Party.

It is perhaps important to note that the Duce elevated Fascism to the status of a religion when he said in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies on the Lateran Agreement with the Vatican: "These children must be educated in our religious faith; but we have the duty of integrating this education. We need to give these youngsters the sense of virility, of power, of conquest; and above all we need to inspire them with our faith, and to inflame them with our hopes."

State in Control of Youth

It would seem clear that the whole Balilla idea is conceived in rather a religious spirit, and that it recognizes the supremacy of one fountain-head. But the religion is Fascism and the one fountain-head leader is the Duce. The Vatican understood this when it protested again and again—vainly—against the control of youth.

Today the schools of Italy are no longer directly run by the Roman Catholic church. Many teachers are priests, because the educational system of Italy in the past has been under priests and nuns, and they are the ones who have been trained for the work. But, it is explained, they are engaged by the state to teach in the public schools because they are good teachers rather than because they are priests and nuns.

In addition to the Balilla (from 8 to 14) and the Avanguardia (from 14 to 18) there are also similar organizations for girls, respectively, the Piccole Italiane (Little Italian Girls) from 6 to 14, and Giovane Italiane (Young Italian Girls).

There is also the organization of "Wolf Cubs" for boys between 6 and 8. There are Young Fascists and University Fascists composed of those between the age of 18 and 21, but who have not yet attained to membership in the Fascist Party, but who must go on with their training, right up to that portal, which is of course the goal of every loyal Italian, and perhaps of some who are not so loyal at heart, but who must seem to be.

Thus—and let there be no doubt about the fact and what it means—Italian youth has passed under the absolute control and domination of the Fascist Party.

Air Field at the Golden Gate

Wide World

San Francisco Municipal Airport

Stepping Out as One of the Nation's Major Air Terminals, San Francisco Recently Dedicated Its New Terminal Administration Building, Which Houses Waiting-Rooms, Offices, Weather Bureau and Radio Station. It Is an International Airport, for in Addition to Domestic Lines, Trans-Pacific Planes Also Will Land There. It Is Located on San Francisco Bay, Southeast of the City on Bayshore Boulevard. It Is the Terminus of United Air Lines Transcontinental Service and the Midpoint of Its West Coast Border-to-Border Service. Transcontinental and Western Air Also Calls There on Its New Extension From Winslow, Ariz., in Addition to Los Angeles. Construction Cost Was $160,000

Germany Stresses Safety In Zeppelin Construction

News in Aviation

For safety's sake, the German Zeppelin company has dropped 17 tons of formerly usable weight in the LZ-130 now being constructed for helium gas at Friedrichshafen. With this ship Germany nopes to start anew on her lighter-than-air career, so disastrously interrupted by the Hindenburg disaster, next summer when it is expected the zeppelin will be ready for trans-Atlantic service.

What does dropping 17 tons mean? Briefly, it is the difference between the "lift" of helium gas as compared with the greater lift of the dangerous hydrogen gas. Some 200,000 cubic meters of helium will be carried in cells in the framework of the LZ-130.

Carries 40 Passengers

The LZ-130, furthermore, will carry only 40 passengers as compared with the Hindenburg, whose cabin first carried 50 passengers and later was enlarged to carry 72. But the 40 passengers in the 1938 service will be carried in 20 two-bed cabins. The occupants of the four large "luxury" cabins will have large wide windows. Running hot and cold water and natural light from small windows facing earthward will be found in all cabins aboard the newly designed ship.

Greater simplicity in construction is reported to be a feature of the LZ-130. The forward gondola is shaped like a horseshoe with two long halls with big windows forming the sides. The dining-room, 12 meters in length, is placed at the fore part of the horseshoe.

Gondolas in Position

Nearly 7000 meters of strong but light cotton-wool material have been used for covering the hull and most of this work already is finished. The main control gondola and engine gondolas have been fixed in position and work is proceeding on the interior of the ship.

A helium purifying plant has been ordered for the Frankfort-on-the-Main base to be ready when ship begins service. Helium deteriorates and must be emptied periodically from its containers and be purified before used again. The high cost of helium with the need for strict economy urged the building of the plant. Helium is being obtained in large steel bottles from the United States, which has a practical monopoly, from the government helium plant at Amarillo, Texas.

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Giant German Plane

In the meantime, Germany has been active in the heavier-than-air field, as announcement of the new four-engined, 40-passenger Junkers plane testifies.

This giant metal plane, of approximately 110-foot wingspread and 84-foot body, longer than a German express railway coach, has a flying range of 2000 kilometers (1200 miles) and, on long-distance routes, 3000 kilometers (1800 miles).

Back of its "navigation room" for two pilots and radio operator, lies a dining-car kitchen, luggage room and stewards' quarters. Aft of this is the main passenger compartment with 40 comfortable armchairs, 20 on a side, with a center aisle through which stewards may pass to serve passengers.

Large windows for vision, indirect lighting, hot-air heating, hand-luggage racks make the ship the equal of luxurious craft elsewhere. For night service some of the seats can be converted into beds and for freight-carrying purposes the ship can be stripped of fittings.

The Junkers Ju-90 has a top speed of 246 miles an hour, a cruising speed of 210 miles an hour, and a landing speed of less than 60 miles an hour (reduced by landing "valves"). The plane can fly up to 13,000 feet on three motors and maintain flight with two.

★ ★ ★

Flying Brevities

Denis Mulligan, chief of the regulation and enforcement division, was named as assistant director of the Bureau of Air Commerce by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, last week. Mr. Mulligan will share with Fred D. Fagg Jr. and Assistant Director Howard Rough the administrative details of the bureau which have increased due to enlargement of the inspection and airways program.

United Air Lines claimed an international record for long-distance scheduled passenger flights last week when it completed the 20,000th coast-to-coast passenger trip on its mid-continent airways. Each division of the flight was flown by one of United's "million mile" pilots.

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines last week began operation of its new Washington, D. C.-Buffalo, N. Y., passenger, mail and express service on a route that is expected eventually to connect the capitals of the United States and Canada. A flight in each direction with stops at Baltimore, Mr., Harrisburg and Williamsport, Penna., are called for by the present schedule.

With memorial services planned for Amelia Earhart Putnam at Floyd Bennett field on Nov. 21, a new search for the flier and her navigator, Fred Noonan, who disappeared on a flight from New Guiana to Howland Island, will be started from San Francisco within five weeks, it was announced by E. H. Dimity, friend of George Palmer Putnam, the flier's husband.

★ ★ ★

The Bureau of Air Commerce announced, as of Oct. 1, that there were 17,379 pilots and 8430 aircraft holding active licenses. On Oct. 1, 1936, there were 15,763 licensed pilots and 7747 licensed aircraft.

★ ★ ★

Maj. R. W. Schroeder was named vice-president in charge of operations of United Air Lines, it was announced by W. A. Patterson, president. Major Schroeder recently resigned from the Bureau of Air Commerce where he was engaged in safety work.

★ ★ ★

Representatives of Chile, Bolivia and Peru met last week for the first time in America with airlines representatives operating in their territories in order to reach an agreement for the co-ordination of the different services.

Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

illusioned in the years since the war. Discouraged, they are content to 'watch the world go by. Millions have lost all faith in religious organizations and those that head them, other millions have lost faith in physical science—finding that theories taught them in school and college are now replaced by other contradictory ones—and millions more, disgusted at the spectacle of corruption in government, have washed their hands of the whole matter.

"In physical science and religion, thoughtful men and women—seeing the atom and molecule further subdivided in the effort to find the final basis of all things—have exclaimed: 'There is no end to it. Let's stop worrying any more about it.'

"In civic matters, millions of fine citizens have accepted the defeatist attitude and have let go the great right of suffrage—won through centuries of struggle.

"A simple remedy for all this chaos," Dr. Fineshriber continued, "is to break down the defeatist viewpoint and arouse a sense of indignation against the evils that need to be corrected."

To bring about this change of viewpoint and produce in American citizens a sense of individual responsibility for existing conditions, is the work that faces the youth of today as it reaches the age to vote, he declared.

"And as we in America achieve true democracy," he concluded, "the world will achieve it. We must no longer stand aloof from the problems of the world, as our citizens have been standing aloof from their civic problems. Youth can seize the reins and make America fulfil her world destiny."

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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U.S. Turns Down Cuba's Bid to Aid Spain Mediation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The United States declined today an invitation from the Cuban Government to participate in a proposed all-American mediation of the Spanish civil war.

The American Government turned down the invitation on the grounds that it repeatedly had expressed an intention of refraining from any interference in the Spanish situation.

After setting forth that this ideal was applied in a similar manner toward a mediation proposal put forward by Uruguay more than a year ago, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said in a formal note to the Cuban Government:

"The Government of the United States feels confident that in the light of the foregoing the Government of Cuba will fully appreciate the considerations which preclude it from associating itself with the action proposed by that Government."

The note nevertheless expressed the "very earnest hope" of the American Government and people "that a peaceful method of terminating this strife may be found."

The note continued:

"The people of the United States have followed the progress of the unfortunate conflict in Spain with deep sorrow and the sufferings of the people of that country have profoundly distressed the Government and people of the United States."

In a note dated Oct. 21, the Cuban Government asserted that it contemplated the Spanish war "with a deep sorrow" and invited all of the American Republics to extend their good offices in arranging an armistice and, eventually, peace terms.

It proposed the creation of an international commission composed of representatives of all the American republics to propose mediation to the contending forces.

Shoes Collected To Keep Mountain Children in School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—An appeal for 10,000 pairs of shoes, or for funds with which to purchase them, was made by John R. Voris, president of the Save the Children Fund of America, as a campaign was started here today to help clothe barefoot boys and girls in the southern mountain regions.

"We know that at least 10,000 children in the mountain territory where our organization operates are barefoot and that practically all of these will be kept from school during the winter months unless shoes can be provided by outside help," Mr. Voris said.

"We are chiefly after shoes, and not money for shoes. If money is given to us for that purpose we can purchase a sturdy pair at an average price of $1.15, but we would be only too glad to have the shoes purchased by individual donors, either from local merchants or manufacturers."

The Save the Children Fund, whose headquarters is at One Madison Square, N. Y., can obtain shoes wholesale and have the bill sent to the donor, Mr. Voris said.

"If these shoes are provided, it means school attendance," he continued. "Entire schools will be kept open by the simple procedure of keeping children in the class-rooms. We have known many schools to close in the winter, and as a result the older children get discouraged and do not return."

G. O. P. Convention Opposed by Capper

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 2 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas said in a radio address Oct. 31 the Republican Party should throw its weight into congressional elections next year and not stage "a struggle for control of the party machinery" in a mid-term convention.

The Senate veteran expressed "great respect" for the views of Former President Hoover, who has proposed a mid-term convention of party leaders to formulate G. O. P. policies, but added:

"I do not believe it will add to the confidence of the people in the Republican Party to have a convention struggle in 1938 between rival claimants for leadership. . . .

"I believe . . . the Republican Party will serve the country better by centering attention on the election of good and able men and women to Congress in 1938. . . ."

Proposed GOP Parley Called Mistake by Borah

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah today reiterated his opposition to a proposed midterm convention of the Republican Party.

"There is no machinery by which the people could elect delegates to a convention," he stated, "and to hold a convention without the people having a voice as to its membership would be a great mistake."

Employment Gains During September

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 2

The number of unemployed persons in the United States in September dropped 134,000 from August to 6,066,000, the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization supported by private business corporations, reported in an estimate today. The September decline reversed an upswing from July to August which followed a succession of monthly decreases since January.

Workers employed in all fields of private enterprise and in permanent government agencies numbered 47,075,000 in September, an increase of 183,000 over August, the board estimated.

Unemployed workers in September were 1,349,000 less than a year ago, according to the organization's estimate.

Model for Civil Service

Retirement Tariff Board Legal Adviser Points at Remarkable Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The Tariff Commission's first and still its chief legal adviser, a civil servant of 58 years' experience with the Federal Government, retired yesterday: Charles E. McNabb.

Mr. McNabb's career is taken by all who have studied it to typify civil service at its highest and best. The Tariff Commission, in a press release covering his remarkable activities, says yesterday:

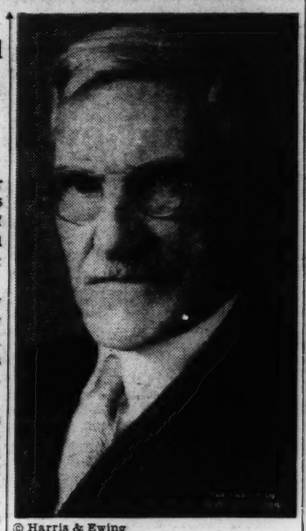
"Practically all of Mr. McNabb's business life was devoted to the public service. He regarded and accepted such service as a career, shunning inviting offers to leave the Government and embark in the field of private practice. Consistent with his belief in civil service principles, advancement was considered a matter of merit, for determination by superior officers without solicitation or political influence. Every transfer from one office to another was requested by the head of the particular department or office. Throughout his public service he obtained, by his own active efforts, a broad knowledge of work related to that assigned to him, and was thereby enabled to suggest improvements in methods and thus to advance to new responsibilities."

Civil Service Career

Mr. McNabb was 30 years in the junior grades of the civil service, eight years as a trial attorney, and for the past 20 years chief law officer of the Tariff Commission. He was born in Baltimore, Md., and educated in the District of Columbia.

When the Tariff Commission was organized in 1917 Mr. McNabb was already outstanding as an expert in the field of tariff and customs laws. He had been in the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, acquiring a broad knowledge of customs law and procedure, and of facts respecting commodities in litigation.

But new problems arose to confront the Tariff Commission, difficut legal constructions. Says the commission today: "Mr. McNabb's legal advice in the new field withstood the test of numerous court contests, some of which were carried on up to the Supreme Court itself."



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Charles E. McNabb
Retiring Chief Law Officer of the United States Tariff Commission

Devised New System

A new system of records devised by Mr. McNabb when he was employed by the bureau of printing and engraving is still in use. In the treasury, he was confidential adviser on the complicated tariff matters affecting the new insular possessions gained in the Spanish-American war.

To Mr. McNabb, ocean travelers can be grateful for the privilege of making customs declarations while still on shipboard before docking. He, too, suggested putting customs collectors on a salary basis, rather than on a commission from fees assessed.

In the Department of Justice, Mr. McNabb suggested a special appellate division in customs litigation, and through his arguments advanced in the courts, was able to save the Government large sums of money.

Altogether, Mr. McNabb's career exemplified the goal of civil service reformers, and is a reminder that "it can happen here" when proper conditions prevail, and patronage and self-seeking are outlawed.

What a Day!

Corn Too Tall for Art

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Art is long and time is fleeting. . . .

Artist Wilson J. Binebrink began a charcoal sketch of the farm buildings he saw from his studio window. Before he finished the picture, corn around the studio grew so high it cut off the view. Before the corn was harvested, he had to return to Baltimore to art school. He'll try again next summer.

New Worlds to Conquer

HALFWAY, Ore. (AP)—Walter W. Evans is vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank, city treasurer, Union High School clerk, secretary-treasurer of the Pine Valley Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association, secretary-treasurer of the Panhandle Co-operative Telephone Company, key banker for Baker County in the Oregon Bankers' Association agricultural program, public education committeeman for the same association and president of the Northwest Oregon Bankers' Association.

He plans to run for justice of the peace.

Where Prices Soar

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. (AP)—The cost of living in Dawson City, Yukon, is something to wonder at but it doesn't seem to worry inhabitants of that mining place famed for the gold rush of '98.

A survey showed canteloupes were selling for $1 each; oranges and peaches, three for $1; potatoes at $14 a sack, and plums three for 25 cents. Telephone charges are high, too, $10 a month for a party line and $20 for a private line. House rents, however, are low, $10 a month.

Busy Beavers

ANDERSON'S CORNERS, Que. (CP)—Randle Boyd's beaver troubles are getting deeper and deeper—and so is the water that flooded a major portion of his farm and destroyed its summer crops.

It all started a couple of months ago when a band of energetic beavers decided to do some dam-building in a 20-foot creek that runs through Mr. Boyd's farm. Water flooded the land, ruining crops.

But before Mr. Boyd could take action, the Quebec Government ordered him not to interfere with the beavers—until next spring at least. Mr. Boyd settled down to await spring. But the worst is yet to come.

The beavers now have started construction of another dam, bigger and better than the last. With the Government behind them, the beavers continue to work industriously. And all Farmer Boyd can do is hope for an early freeze-up.

And Not Christmas—

UNION, S. C. (AP)—A policeman asked a merchant here to repark his car, but the tradesman found it locked and couldn't locate the key. He ordered a locksmith to make a key, had the machine washed and greased, filled with gas and oil and reparked.

Then the real owner got in and drove away, apparently unaware of what had happened.

"It looked exactly like mine," the merchant lamented.

Following Copy

CENTREVILLE, Miss (AP)—Charles G. Grubb, owner-editor of the Centreville Jeffersonian, has a typesetter who really "follows copy."

Mr. Grubb said Joe Lee had been setting type of his weekly for five years but couldn't read or write. He follows the shape of each character.

Zoo 'Stalled' on Boundary

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 2 (CP)—Windsor is the unwilling host of four chimpanzees and six circus dogs.

The menagerie, accompanied by "Uncle Rube" Castang, former apprentice of Carl Hagenbeck, famous German animal trainer, was turned back by United States immigration officials when entrance to that country was attempted.

The animals are housed in an hotel basement, pending an appeal to Washington.

Putting a Fine Into Reverse

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. Nov. 2 (CP) — Magistrate H. L. Edmonds received a "ticket" earlier this week for parking more than an hour on the main street. He promptly fined himself $2.50 in police court.

Page Mr. Diogenes

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A patrolman arrested Franklin Schmitt for a traffic violation but discovered he had mislaid his summons book. He told the autoist to stop at the nearest precinct and ask for a ticket.

At the station, the startled sergeant refused to give Mr. Schmitt the ticket. Mr. Schmitt came back the next day and asked again. This time he got one. He then marched into traffic court and paid a $1 fine.

Strawberries 'n Cream

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Strawberries in November sounds like a song title, but Mrs. R. H. Smith of Des Moines showed four berries of the "home grown" variety, plucked from her own garden on the first day of November.

Custody Suit Lost By Bartholomews

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (AP)—Young Freddie Bartholomew, "very happy" because a Superior Court judge refused to return him to his parents, was his Aunt "Cissie's" boy for keeps today.

"I would not care to go to my parents," the boy film star testified yesterday, "for, you see, they are practically perfect strangers to me. I am very happy with my aunt. I love her very much. She is like a mother to me. In fact, she has been my mother since I was 3 years old."

Freddie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Bartholomew, alleged in their suit to break Miss Myllicent Bartholomew's guardianship that she had promised they could cancel the adoption within six months if they desired.

Miss Bartholomew charged that the parents wanted to void the adoption so they could get more of Freddie's earnings. The father denied this.

"Aunt Cissie" adopted Freddie. She brought him here and got him started in the movies. Recently she helped him win a fight for more pay, so now he is earning $98,000 a year and she $4000.

The elder Bartholomew testified that his sister "wanted to take care of Freddie's earnings, and to my mind she is not a fit and proper person to do so." He pointed to Miss Bartholomew's court action in which she seeks to have a trust company removed as Freddie's guardian.

Under an agreement approved at Freddie's adoption, Miss Bartholomew is allowed $800 a month for his support. The parents get 10 per cent of the remainder and 5 per cent goes into a trust fund for Freddie's sisters, Eileen and Hilda. The remainder is placed in trust for the child actor.

Freddie seemed little interested in the hearing. He had his hands in his pockets while he was being sworn as a witness. The court reprimanded him.

"I'm sorry, your honor," he said, flushing.

Food Cost Drive Opened by Chile And Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

to the land. It's a difficult task, but success is being recorded with land division and community settlement. Selected immigration will play a prominent part later. Vast irrigation programs are continually opening up additional thousands of acres for cultivation.

Argentine Consumers Ask Post on Industry Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. — Consumers have claimed the right to representation on the regulating boards of national industry. The claim figured in a protest to the Agricultural Ministry by the Federation of Consumers' Co-operative Associations. The Federation appealed direct to President Justo on the cost of living issue.

It was pointed out that the dairy industry, meat and sugar boards did not include consumers, although these represented the whole of the public. The participation of a government official, even as board president, was not sufficient guarantee, it added.

Among the co-operatives' suggestions for reducing living costs were gradual tax reductions, immediate repeal of the 10 per cent tariff surcharge, dissolution of monopolies, curtailed protection of artificial industries at home and coining of 1- and 2-cent pieces to facilitate small and detailed transactions.

Quotas

(Continued from Page 1)

compulsion, and some members were strongly opposed to making compulsory provisions the heart of the legislation.

Chairman Jones (D) of Texas told reporters the tentative bill was based upon continuation of the present Soil Conservation Act. He said current marketing agreements might be expanded and import duties used to a greater extent to assist foreign and domestic disposal of surpluses.

"As a supplemental program," Mr. Jones said, "the committee has been considering provisions for self-financing methods to secure additional funds to aid in handling the problems of specific commodities. . . . Tariff equalizing taxes will be considered as a means to secure such funds."

He explained that the latter were in effect the processing taxes of the old AAA, which the Supreme Court invalidated, but that the new term "more adequately" described their operation.

Meat Prices Drop In Virginia Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2—Richmond is benefiting by a decrease in meat prices from the near war-time levels of a month ago. An even greater drop is expected by the first of the year. Prices of meats—particularly pork chops, ham and sirloin and porterhouse steaks—are falling gradually, a survey showed.

Beef tenderloin which on Sept. 1 was quoted at 65 cents a pound, is 49 cents today. Pork chops are selling here at present from 27 to 29 cents for the end cuts and from 33 to 35 for the center. Last month they were quoted at 33 cents for the ends and 39 cents for the center. Sirloin and porterhouse steaks have dropped to 35 cents a pound from 41 to 43 charged last month.

'Stretching' Time Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Government officials in Belgium's ministry of health spend so much of their time at their desks that in future they are to be given opportunity for recreation and exercise. For this purpose the ministry has formed a club of physical education for its employees. Other Government departments are expected to follow suit.

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Fifty-One Are Unemployed Out of 200 in 'Youngville'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—The town of "Youngville," typifying a cross section of American youth of today, was described at a conference here recently in an effort to find answers from progressive educators to the problems of young folk.

The conference was sponsored by the Progressive Education Association, in co-operation with the Francis W. Parker School and the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Francis W. Parker, called the "father of progressive education in this country."

"Youngville" has a population of 200 young people, according to William W. Hinckley, president of the American Youth Congress. About 76 of these boys and girls have jobs, 40 of them go to school or college, five go to a part-time school, 28 are married women, and the 51 left, or approximately one-fourth of the entire population, have nothing to do, he said. These 51 have no jobs, do not go to school and spend most of their time roaming the streets. Multiply this by 100,000 and you have a picture of young America in 1937, according to Mr. Hinckley.

Mr. Hinckley was particularly concerned with the 51 young folks without jobs.

Many Not Trained

"Even if skilled jobs should turn up for them in Youngville," he declared in a panel discussion, "38 of them would not be trained to take the work."

In view of the fact that one-third of the appropriation for youth has been cut in the National Youth Administration, Mr. Hinckley put before the educators what he called a problem of permanent unemployment.

"Our greatest hope is in a great people's educational movement," declared Mr. Hinckley, "in which all of the student organizations and all of the teachers' organizations combine to find their way out for youth. These two sectors of the population should take up the challenge just as the peace organizations have combined in the National Peace Conference and the young folks have combined in the American Youth Congress. Much depends upon to what extent a movement of this kind can be evolved."

As far as the unemployment problem is concerned Mr. Hinckley declared that the only alternative to permanent unemployment is a federal scholarship and work aid for those who do not find opportunity through private industry. Furthermore, he urged passage of the Homestead Act of 1937 as a further solution.

Problem Minimized

"But this unemployment problem is not so bad as it looks on the surface," declared Thomas Minehan of the University of Minnesota. He pointed out that the greatest part of the unemployed youth were between the ages of 18 and 21, the time immediately following their high school period. These eventually became absorbed in the world's work, he said.

Dr. Emery T. Filbey, dean of faculties of the University of Chicago, reminded the educators making up the panel that American schools have an exceptional opportunity for helping youth. More young people of high school age in the United States are in school than in any other country, he pointed out. About 65 per cent of the American youth of high school age are going to school, he said, while in England the percentage is only 15, in France 15, in Germany about 11, and in other European countries it is less, he said.

In other roundtable forums of the conference, questions of how far the progressive methods of Colonel Parker were being carried out and what still remains to be done were discussed.

Changes in Parents

In one of the parent education sections Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, drew contrasts in the attitudes of parents toward their children 50 years ago and today. She found in going back over old diaries of the pioneer workers in parent education and in old magazine articles dealing with the subject that many of the same questions are being asked today by parents.

Yet the methods of obtaining obedience, discipline, and respect have varied through the years, she said. Back in 1884 a volume on education told the parents to "break down the child's will, cost what it may," she observed. Then the pendulum swung to the other extreme and parents hesitated to even scold their children.

"For a time there were questions which sounded something like this: 'When my children disturb me with their play, should I or the children leave the room?' Those were the days when parents dared not say 'no' or 'don't' lest they inhibit the child's freedom. There are indications that the pendulum is coming back with regard to this subject. I suppose there are still parents at both extremes but some, surely, are discovering ways of managing discipline without abdicating either our authority or our common sense."

In the old days parents wanted "yes" or "no" for an answer when they asked "How can we teach a child not to pull things from book cases and tables?" The answer, at the turn of the century, was "If he does not stop when you say 'no,' slap his hands. If he does it over repeatedly, tie his hands until he learns that he must not do what he is told not to."

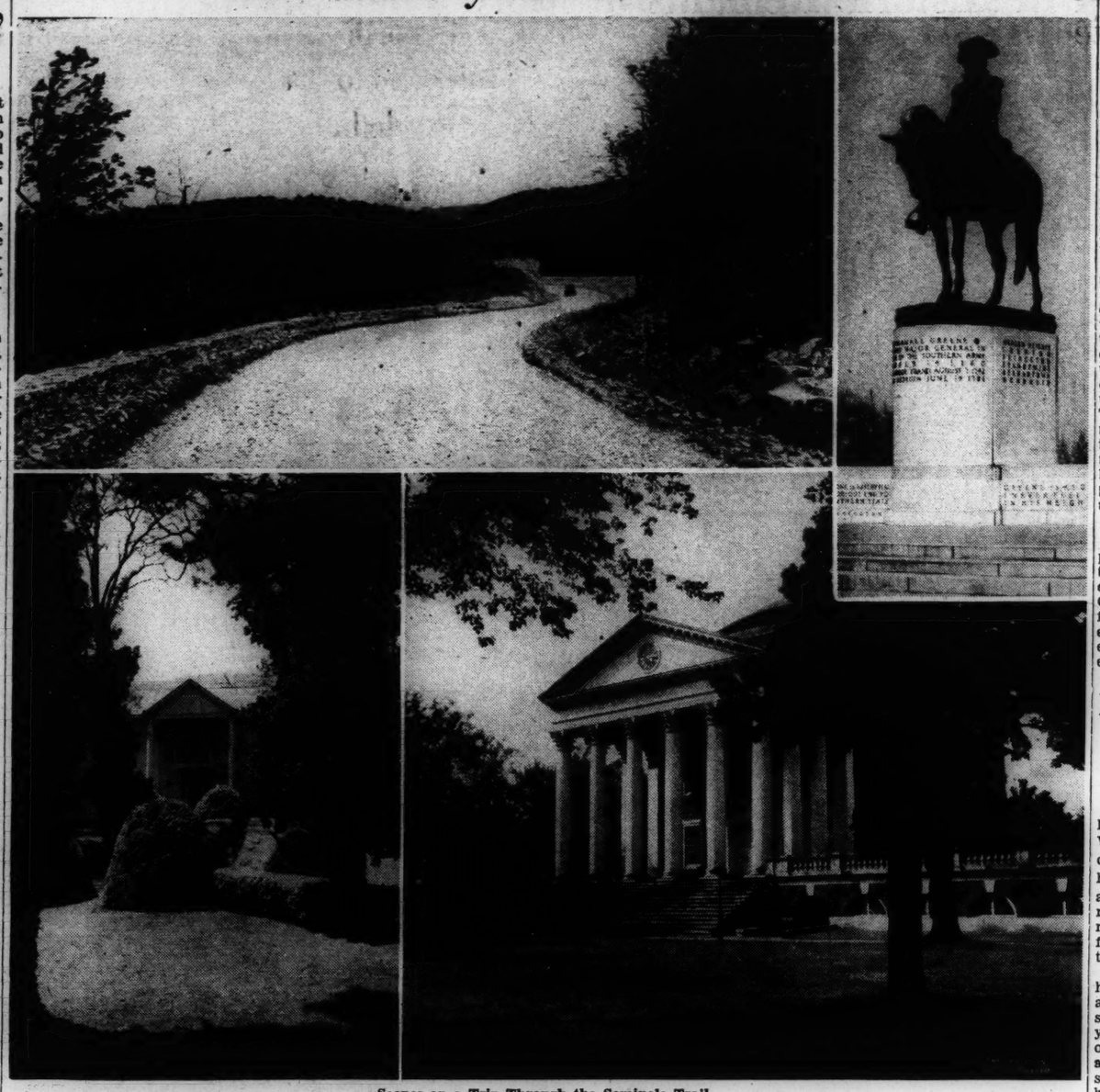
The New Trend

The answer today, on the other hand, is "See that his interest is directed into other channels. Supply him with toys that will offer the same challenge to his curiosity and ingenuity," said Mrs. Gruenberg.

In the teacher-training section it was brought out that young teachers in training wanted experimental schools where they could observe pupils being taught as a part of their study in preparation for the profession.

Newton Edwards of the department of education, University of Chicago, told one of the sessions that the whole educational system must be reconstructed to effectively meet its social obligations. The declining birth rate in the United States and the increasing number of people falling within the age period of those over 30 were creating a new kind of problem for the schools, he said—a problem meaning that young people will have to be kept in school longer and that the schools will have to adjust their courses to take care of these changes.

Rich in History and Scenic Attraction



Scenes on a Trip Through the Seminole Trail

Upper—Along the Skyline Drive. Lower—Home of President Monroe Near Charlottesville, Va.

Upper—Statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene at Greensboro, N. C. Lower—South Front Rotunda, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Dr. Townsend Resigns Post As Head of N. Y. Aquarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Dr. Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York aquarium, retired last night after completing 35 years as director of the aquarium and 54 years as a collector of water specimens and leader of Government research expeditions. He will be succeeded by his assistant, Charles M. Breeder, who will serve as acting director.

Dr. Townsend's services at the aquarium, since he took charge in 1902, are associated with a long list of improvements. The aquarium, when he took charge there, was "cramped and crowded" and handicapped by conditions which reduced the longevity of sea creatures on display. In order to give those fishes the benefit of pure water, Dr. Townsend had an underground reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity installed in 1907, into which water from far out at sea was pumped. He obtained funds from the city to provide skylights to admit sunshine and enlarged all floor tanks.

Elephant Seal Discovered

Dr. Townsend first came into prominence in 1883 when he entered the United States Bureau of Fisheries and was attached to the McCloud River Expedition in California. Not long after, on another expedition, he re-discovered the elephant seal, long supposed to be extinct. He was assigned to making observations and collections in Alaska, the Bahamas and Honduras, and played a major part in wiping out outlaw fur sealing through his aid in a treaty signed by Russia, Japan, Great Britain and the United States and which is still in effect.

Some of Dr. Townsend's outstanding contributions have been his study and charting of whale areas and his efforts to save giant tortoises of the Galapagos Islands from extinction. These activities will continue to claim his interest in future studies and papers he expects to write, it was announced.

"I wished to be relieved of the endless task of keeping alive 10,000 creatures of 450 different varieties," Dr. Townsend said, explaining his resignation.

71,977,673 Visitors

Since his appointment by the New York Zoological Society, there were 71,977,673 visitors at the aquarium up to the end of 1936, figures show. During 1936, there were 2,700,000 visitors. The institution contained at its last census 8877 fish, 872 invertebrates, 198 reptiles, 65 amphibians and 12 birds.

Dr. Townsend was a leader in the preservation of the native reindeer in Alaska and his efforts to insure the well-being of fish at the aquarium have cut in half the loss of marine specimens.

Mental Rather Than Material Solution Of World Problems Suggested by Wells

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 2—The proposal made here Oct. 29 by H. G. Wells for a permanent world encyclopedia or "mental clearing house" is seen by some observers as an indication of the growing recognition in high places of not only the need for world unity, but the need for both unity and progress in mental rather than material ways.

The English author, who offered his idea to a record audience, under auspices of Northwestern University, merely as "something I'd like your opinion on," described it variously as an "organized world brain," a "modern Bible," a "federal world state," and an "organization of knowledge."

Though not wholly new, something similar having been suggested by Dr. Alexis Carrel in "Man, the Unknown," the Wells proposal goes a little beyond other considerations in this field to suggest the means of applying, administering or imparting effectively the store of all knowledge which would be gathered together under his plan in a sort of central library.

"There is a wealth of knowledge," he said, "but impotence as to its use."

While dubious of present world conditions Mr. Wells said he did not believe world disaster unavoidable. Action to organize knowledge, reform teaching, and spread ideas, he said, would allow civilization to meet the problems "which threaten to overwhelm it."

The author's world encyclopedia would synthesize exact knowledge and the activities of all universities and research groups, and provide a medium for its propagation, free of national and sectarian theories.

"This is not a Utopian dream," he told a patient audience sitting on hard wooden bleachers in Patten Gymnasium "but a crude forecast of the world community of tomorrow toward which we are driving."

His use of the term "modern Bible" in describing the plan was interpreted merely to mean that he saw the need for something to do for the present time, by way of recording available knowledge, what the Bible did for earlier times.

Mr. Wells, who in his other works has revealed himself as a searcher for spiritual truth but not of an intense religious nature, refrained from consideration of anything but the wholly human or material aspects of mental enlightenment.

His emphasis on enlightenment, however, and the need for mental solutions of the world's ills, was noted by observers who find little of this approach in present governmental attempts throughout the world to meet these problems.

"We have to make a new world for ourselves or suffer and perish," he said. "The period of panaceas, simple solutions, has passed. Both communism and fascism alike show that you can do nothing with power except plunder and destroy unless you know exactly what you mean to do with it. Our minds are not yet equipped for this job, the job of going on living as a species."

Wells Warns of Gangsters On 'International Scale'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—H. G. Wells, in his first American lecture, given in the Academy of Music here Oct. 27, declared that another world war was not so inevitable as "a great many people think."

"This is an age of confusion," he said, "of gangster opportunity on an international scale, and after the gangster, of vigilantes. But I believe all these things are on the defensive. This triumphant reaction we conjure up in some countries of the world may be only the doomed, dwarfed and exploded dogmas of the world—at bay.

"We must reshape human affairs if we do not wish disaster to overtake us."

Touching briefly upon the dictatorships now existing, the internationally known author declared:

"The concentration camps of today may prove to be the austere training grounds of the new freedom."

Mr. Wells' lecture was the first of seven he is scheduled to deliver on this, his first American lecturing tour.

Neat Dairy Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because his 32 Guernsey cows were exceptionally well groomed, and because his milk house and indeed his whole farm were in apple-pie order, Earl H. Kane of Mundelein, Ill., was judged owner of "Chicagoland's neatest dairy farm" in a contest recently conducted by the Pure Milk Association here.

Disarmament Plea Of Geneva Woman Wins $1000 Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Mme. Catherina Lydia DeLigt-Van Rossem of Geneva, Switz., is the winner of the $1000 first prize of the New History Society for the best paper on "How Can the People of the World Achieve Universal Disarmament?" it was announced by the society here yesterday. Second prize of $600 went to Rabbi Joshua Trachtenburg of Jackson Heights, New York City, and third prize of $400 to Miss Mary H. Sullivan of Sydney, Australia.

Announcement of the awards said the society in conducting this essay contest had a two-fold aim—to cast further light on disarmament and to determine how far peace education had spread throughout the world.

"After close study of the papers received, we can say that we are more than satisfied with the results," it continued. "It is astonishing to discover how far peace education has spread in just a few years. Launched, as it was, without the backing of school, state or press, it has gone on its way from mouth to mouth from heart to heart, until now it has become a force most seriously to be reckoned with. The ideas which just a few years ago were pronounced by idealist recluses are now demands made on every countryside.

Suggestions

"Most of the contestants imperatively make some or many of the following suggestions:

"Resignation on the part of the powers of all rights of colonization.

"Creation of an international economic control to tabulate the material resources of the earth and to distribute them fairly among the nations.

"Installation in every government of a peace secretary whose activities shall make unnecessary those of a war secretary.

"Development of a universal society of education. 'Education must undo what education has done'; 'Military toys must be eradicated from the face of the earth'; 'In the school, no textbook, song or protest of any kind that has as its motive the creation of enthusiasm for any phase of war shall be allowed.' These are some of the sentiments often repeated.

"A concerted strike on the part of the people in order to terminate war preparedness.

"Establishment of a universal religion.

"Peace at Any Price"

"A minority of the contestants called for comparatively conservative measures, such as government ownership of the munitions industries and an army and navy under the control of the League of Nations. . . . But the overwhelming majority demands 'peace—a human peace—at any sacrifice, at any price.'"

The New History Society was founded on April 5, 1929 by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of this city, its declared aim being "to help in the solution of various international problems."

The South Offers the Seminole Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — More and more thousands are "taking the Seminole route" in their annual fall migration southward, and the number traversing the same broad thoroughfare for the spring return from Florida climes, is increasing by leaps and bounds as the motoring public becomes better acquainted with the many advantages and points of scenic and historic interest that dot this super-highway from the nation's capital to Miami.

Right now this ultra-modern driveway occupies a strategic position in controlling traffic southward from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and New England points.

An attractive feature of the Seminole Trail is its close proximity to the Skyline Drive, the new scenic wonderland which the Federal Government is spending millions to develop, and which will eventually link the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina.

The Skyline Drive extends from Swift Run Gap, Va., to Front Royal, Va., a distance of approximately 65 miles. The southern entrance at Swift Run Gap is only 12 miles from the Seminole Trail at Ruckersville, Va., over a splendid highway, the Spottswood Trail (State route number 4).

Glorious History

Heading south out of Washington, D. C., over the Seminole Trail, the first stop of importance the motorist encounters is Fairfax. In the tiny court house of this tiny town is preserved the original will of George Washington in his own handwriting.

Twenty-seven miles out from the Skyline Drive, at Culpepper, is located "Greenwood," where General Lafayette and President Monroe were once entertained. Four miles east is the tomb of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington.

Proceeding to Charlottesville we find the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson and cherished by him as one of the greatest achievements of his career. Three miles out is Monticello, the home of Jefferson and considered an outstanding architectural gem by all who have seen it. Ash Lawn, the home of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, is also situated here.

A few miles south of Amherst courthouse is the seat of Sweet Briar College. At Lynchburg, a few miles further on, are vast coal and iron fields and marble quarries. It is also the seat of Randolph-Macon College. Continuing South, we come upon Altavista, the site of the largest cedar chest factory in the world.

Danville is the next stop and the last capitol of the Confederacy, where Jefferson Davis signed his last papers as President. Danville is the home of the first woman to sit in the British house of commons—Lady Nancy Langhorne Astor, who wrote "My Two Countries."

Greensboro is the first town after crossing the North Carolina line. It was the home of O. Henry, famous short-story writer. Near here also was founght the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1781. The town is a large industrial center.

Largest Bureau

Continuing south for perhaps 16 miles, there is High Point, the seat of High Point College. Here, too, the traveler will find the largest bureau in the world—32 feet high, 27 feet wide and 14 feet deep. This unique structure houses the offices of the Chamber of Commerce.

Charlotte, N. C., county seat of Mecklenburg county and known as the Queen city of the South," is where the first Declaration of Independence was signed on May 20, 1776. Andrew Jackson's birthplace is a few miles farther down the road, an humble but impressive cabin, while at Pineville, just outside of the city of Charlotte, James K. Polk was born.

We next pause at Kings Mountain, ten miles south of Gastonia, near which is located the famous battle field of the same name where the British forces were completely routed at the hands of the American patriots, October 7, 1780.

Crossing into South Carolina, the Seminole Trail enters a state redolent with memories of the past but alert to present and future progress. Gaffney, the seat of Cherokee county, is within 12 miles of the Cowpens battleground, the scene of one of the most decisive battles of the Revolution. Limestone College is also situated here.

A few minutes' leisurely motoring brings us to Spartanburg, a city of educational and industrial progress nestled in the picturesque foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. Here are Converse College for women and Wofford College for men.

Within a 20-mile radius of Spartanburg is Glenn Springs, one of the oldest and at one time most popular resorts in the United States. Approximately 32 miles south of Spartanburg is Greenville, one of Dixie's greatest textile centers.

At Greenville the Seminole Trail leaves the main line of the Southern railway and goes to Anderson and the old Pendleton district. Not far away is Clemson College, the state agricultural and mechanical college, and the home of John C. Calhoun.

Passing through 22 miles of rare natural beauty, there appears the city of Eatonton, Ga., the birthplace of Joel Chandler Harris, author of the famous "Uncle Remus" stories. Still further south, about 36 miles, is Macon, Ga., seat of Wesleyan College. Mercer University as well as the Georgia Academy for the Blind are situated here. The boyhood home of Sidney Lanier, poet laureate of the South, stands a short distance from Macon.

The Seminole Trail follows Federal route No. 41 from Macon to the Florida border, via Perry, Cordele, Tifton, into Valdosta, the center of a magnificent agriculture region. Numerous clear-water lakes dot this section.

Winding its white ribbon on through Florida, the Seminole Trail passes Lake City, Silver Springs, St. Petersburg, Tampa and Fort Myers, continuing on to Miami over the Tamiami Trail, through the Everglades, original habitation of the Seminoles from which the route derives its name.

Setup in U. S. Isles Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Any possible changes in the administration of American equatorial possessions are expected to be determined within the next month.

Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, director of the division of territories and island possessions in the Department of the Interior, left Honolulu Oct. 21 on the coast guard cutter Roger B. Taney for his first inspection of American property in the equatorial Pacific.

The cruise, scheduled to last for 26½ days, includes stops at Palmyra, Jarvis, Howland, Baker and American Samoa. Dr. Gruening is making this trip in connection with his first inspection of Hawaii. His observations are expected to determine largely whether the present colonization of Jarvis, Howland and Baker will continue indefinitely now that these desolate little equatorial atolls have proved to be of small importance in so far as trans-Pacific aviation is concerned.

Dr. Gruening's inspection of American Samoa is interpreted as significant in the light of recent unconfirmed reports that the Department of the Interior may relieve the navy of the administration of this American property.

Island's Beacon Earhart Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—A memorial beacon to be known as the Earhart Light will be established on lonely Howland Island by the Department of the Interior.

The light will be constructed and maintained as a practical memorial in honor of Amelia Earhart Putnam who, with her avigator, Capt. Frederick J. Noonan, was lost while attempting to fly from Lae, New Guinea, to Howland last summer.

Equipment for the establishment of the Earhart Light and similar beacons on Jarvis and Baker islands were aboard the coast guard cutter Roger B. Taney when she departed from Honolulu for the equatorial islands Oct. 21.

Each of the lights will be approximately 20 feet from base to top and will be situated at the highest elevation of their respective islands. They will, according to Richard B. Black, field representative of the Department of the Interior and administrator of the islands, be of great assistance to coast guard vessels which make regular trips to the islands.

The lights will be constructed and maintained by Hawaiian boys who are stationed on the islands as colonizers for the Department of the Interior.

Russia Raises Minimum Pay of Factory Workers

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP)—Minimum wages for factory, railroad and water transportation workers were fixed today at 110 rubles (approximately $22) to 115 rubles (23) a month by Government decree, exclusive of bonuses.

The previous minimum was not stated, but it was estimated officially the increases would amount to 600,000,000 rubles ($120,000,000) a year.

Canada at World's Fair

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Canada has completed arrangements for exhibition space at the 1939 World's Fair at New York City, J. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, announces. An area of 40,000 square feet has been contracted for, on which an exhibition building of about 20,000 square feet floor space will be erected. The rest of the ground space will be developed as a garden.

President Says He's Farmer

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt was voter No. 299 in the state, town and county election here today.

Just as the rest of the 749 registered voters of the Third Hyde Park District had to do, the President went to Town Hall, satisfied election inspectors he was qualified to vote, and operated the voting machine. There were 18 places on the ticket.

"What is your name," Miss Alma Van Curan, chairman of the District Election Board, asked with a smile when the Chief Executive appeared before the registration desk.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt," he answered with a smile as broad as hers.

"Occupation?"

"Farmer," Mr. Roosevelt answered emphatically.

The President drove over to town hall from his family home with Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, his mother; and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. They were voters 300 and 301 respectively.

Photographers stopped the President for shots of himself and Mrs. Roosevelt.

"You're wasting money," he called as the flash bulbs popped. "Use the same one you used last year and the year before."

A large group of school children, lining both sides of the entrance to the little town hall, cheered and clapped in glee when the President arrived and again when he emerged from the building.

He called to them to come and be photographed with him. There was a great rush, causing the President to laugh:

"This is as good as Hollywood. This is what you call a mob scene."

The President threw back his head and laughed, just before he drove away, when he was asked if he voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Women Appeal To President For Call to Disarm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—An appeal to President Roosevelt to instruct the United States delegates to the Brussels Nine-Power Conference to demand "the immediate and complete disarmament of all nations" was made public by the Women's Peace Union here today.

"You, who realize so well the state of the world, must know that nothing less will serve not only our interests, but the interests of the peoples of all nations," the letter to the President says. "You alone can effectively make this demand."

The letter is signed by Miss Tracy D. Mygatt, who, speaking for the Union, says that it is "primarily concerned with the sacredness of human life and with the spiritual growth which will be possible only when human life is not conscripted to the service of economic expediency and the lust for power."

Members of the Union are pledged to personal refusal to support any war and to work collectively for the passage of the constitutional amendment offered by Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, which would declare war illegal and prohibit the United States, any state in the Union or any territory, association of persons subject to United States jurisdiction to prepare for, declare, engage in or carry on war or any other armed conflict, expedition, invasion or undertaking within or without the United States, and bar the raising of any funds, appropriation or expenditure for war purposes.

Spanish Relief Collection $548,765 in Five Months

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Twenty-six organizations report to the State Department yesterday that they received contributions totaling $548,765 for the relief of Spanish war sufferers during the five months ending with September, spent $301,001 for this purpose, and spent $173,584 for administration and publicity.

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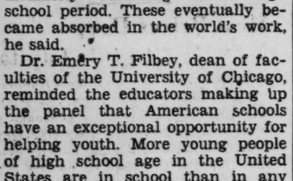

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Old St. Augustine Is Rich in Historic Remains of More Than Six Centuries of Settlement

Restoration now under way is destined to bring the old Spanish city back to something of its original state—Physical as well as documentary evidence is utilized in acquainting the world with the traditions of this pioneer settlement.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—History has long been buried in the soil which nurtured it. Books, telling the story of the past, have been carefully preserved in great libraries and archives while the physical evidences, the embodiment of the story, have been allowed to crumble and disappear.

The St. Augustine Historical Restoration under the auspices of Carnegie Institution of Washington, with Dr. Verne E. Chatelain, staff member as director, is dedicated to the purpose of developing the historic remains of the great story of St. Augustine, site of aboriginal Timucuan habitation 600 years ago, and in 1565 first permanent white settlement on the Atlantic Seaboard and so the birthplace of the nation; destined scene in the succeeding centuries of the struggles of the Spanish, English and French for supremacy in the New World.

These remains range in age and size from those of the aboriginal period 600 years ago through all the succeeding centuries. Perhaps no city in the United States today is so rich in historic remains as is St. Augustine. Fifty monuments of the past stand in streets many of which have changed but little since the days when their pavements of oyster shell and coquina echoed to the sound of running feet of priest, Spanish soldier, Don and Senorita fleeing before the attack of hostile Indian by land or buccaneer and English pirate from the sea, to the protecting walls of Il Castillo de San Marcos which stands unchanged today except in name—Fort Marion.

Dates From Early 1500's

High garden walls make private sunny gardens and shaded patios such as those of "The Oldest House" with its fabled money vine and wishing well, the last as clear as the days it reflected black sparkling eyes of Spanish maidens. Although the exact date of construction of this house is lost in antiquity, the building appears to be the product of the latter 1500's.

Early accounts indicate that the Franciscan Friars may have found refuge there during the six years it took to rebuild their establishment after the disastrous 1599 fire. No nails were used in the original construction. Thick coquina walls reach to the second story of wood, and low ceilings and huge fireplaces are as impressive as the thick pine board flooring and the worm-eaten handhewn cedar beams.

Under the shelter of the Old Slave Market in the Plaza de la Constitucion the old inhabitants still play checkers and pinochle as their forefathers did before them. Behind them rises the spire of the beautiful cathedral built in 1793 and beyond, the towers of that masterpiece of Spanish Renaissance architecture, the Hotel Ponce de Leon. Across the way stand the stately Alcazar and Cordova and beyond, the Museum Villa Zorayda, of excellent Moorish architecture, taking much of its design from the Alhambra.

On St. George, the little narrow street behind the old City Gates is the Old Wooden Schoolhouse, clapboard structure of hand-hewn red cedar planks. Juan Genoply who built this house circa 1778 was one of the three heroes making possible the escape of the Minorcans from nine years of inhuman bondage under Turnbull at New Smyrna.

Pleaded With Governor

Traveling to St. Augustine through 70 miles of marsh, swamp and river, they pleaded with Governor Tonyn for intercession for the miserable colony whose conditions had been so deplorable that its 1500 members had dwindled to 600. When the colony was freed and settled in St. Augustine, Juan bought this lot and it was one of his descendents who taught school there before the Civil War.

Farther down the street stands the Curiosity Shop built in 1803, notable for its coquina walls two feet thick and its huge fireplace. Opposite is the Spanish Inn, dating from the first Spanish Occupation and where, according to tradition, once lived the daughter of Sir Walter Scott. Farther down stands the Spanish Treasury. From the writings of Menendez' nephew, city treasurer of Don Francisco Menendez, we learn that the original treasury building was of wood, erected about 1600. In 1690, thick coquina walls replaced the timber. In 1702 after Moore burned the town, stone walls formed a rest for a second story of wood that was brought from New England in a sailing craft since the Indian wars made it impossible to procure material locally. Three decades later the house was bought by Dr. Seth Peck, and it was his grand-daughter Anna G. Burt who in 1931 deeded the property to the City of St. Augustine with the provision that it be maintained as a southern ante-bellum home.

Dr. Waldo G. Leland, director of the American Council of Learned Societies and actively interested in the restoration program has said:

"This is one of the most perfect and interesting house museums that I have ever seen, either in this country or Europe. To wander about its rooms is to pay a visi to the private life of the last century; to feel oneself a member of generations that have long since passed away."

Tracing the Historical Pattern

The preservation and restoration of these existing historic monuments, a few of which have been noted above, the uncovering archeologically of hidden physical remains, and the redeveloping of those which have been lost is the objective of the St. Augustine Historical Restoration, whereby may be pieced together in a great intelligible pattern the mosaic of this history of the very beginnings of the nation, up to and including the present day.

The archeological work of the restoration has already touched the distant past at the very beginnings of the story. Six hundred years ago a Timucuan Indian molded a pot of clay and imprinted on it intricate and artistic designs. Recently, W. J. Winter, archeologist of the restoration, reached into the earth and brought out that pot and held it in his hand. It is this gesture across the centuries which epitomizes the very essence and spirit of the restoration.

Little is known of the aboriginal Timucuan Indian. He left no written records and there has been comparatively little research done in that field. It is therefore of great interest to see how the physical remains tell in themselves the whole story of the Indian's mode of living, dress, warfare and trade. Among objects uncovered archeologically are arrow heads made of stone not to be found in Florida but indigenous to Georgia and so telling of far-flung trade with other tribes; skeletal remains besmeared with ochreous clay showing methods of burial; bone hairpins, stone gorgets, breast plates, flint arrow heads, denoting mode of dress and warfare; while the very stratification of shell and animal bones in the mounds in which they lived tell graphically the native's preference for this or that food. So, as the archeological work progresses, the story will be filled out in all its rich and varied detail.

One Will Piece Out the Other

From the time of the arrival of the white man we have written documents, pictorial and cartographic material to aid in the reconstruction of the story. However, the method of research will be a revolutionary venture in the field of science and history for rather than relying on these written records alone, as is the usual method of the historian, the pan-scientific method will be used, that is natural scientists representing the varied fields of archeology, architecture, engineering, geology, astronomy, botany, cartography, physical and human geography, languages, agriculture, plant ecology, anthropology and paleontology will work together here in a gigantic laboratory of history for the construction of a historically accurate whole.

The relation of many of these sciences to history is not at first obvious and yet the presence and lack of certain foods and in this new land to which the white man came, hurricanes, the climate, shifting sand bars at the mouth of Matanzas Bay, the very fauna and flora and geographic formations all determined the course of the events of history as much as strategic attacks or defenses.

Fort Marion, built of the impregnable coquina rock, peculiar to this region, was able to withstand serious sieges because of the very nature of this rock. As the French fleet bore down on the Spanish to attack, a sudden hurricane carried them south and shipwrecked them below Matanzas Inlet thereby putting them at the mercy of the Spaniards who massacred them; historic event which determined that the birthplace of America should be settled by the Spaniards rather than the French. An insect plague on Anastasia Island was among the determining factors which made Oglethorpe raise his 27 day siege of old Fort San Marcos (Fort Marion) in 1740. In like manner, other scientific studies in this region will throw new light on historic events and enrich and enlarge the story, at the same time contributing to the general field of science.

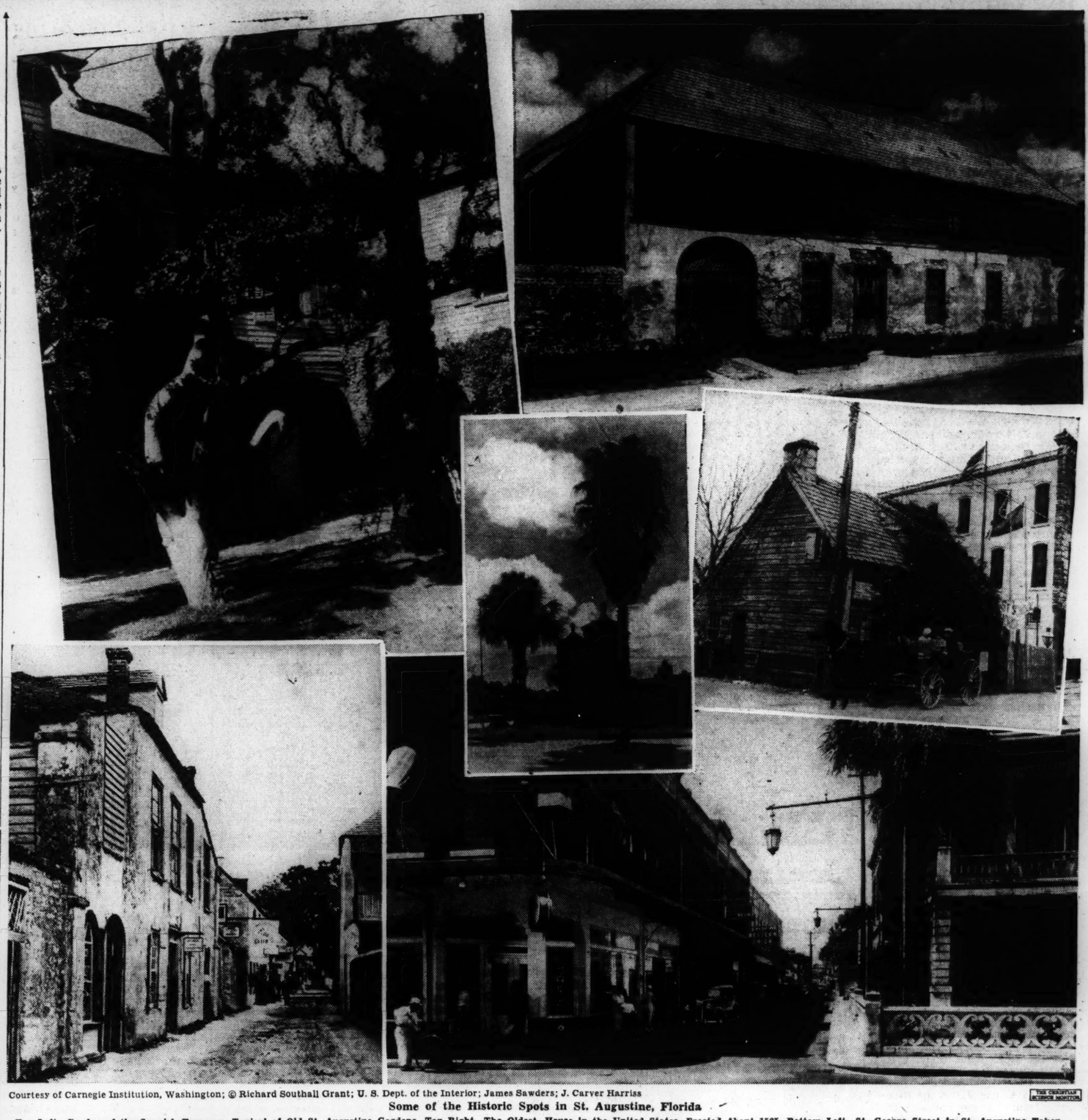
However, Carnegie Institution is ultimately interested in the thing beyond research and that is the dissemination of knowledge.

"The plan," states Dr. Chatelain, "will result in making St. Augustine a great laboratory of history, as well as in the fine arts and social democracy, useful not only in understanding more fully how life progresses, but effective because of its objective realism, far more than books and classrooms can be, in educating all classes of citizens in what may be termed 'historical mindedness.'"

With the completion of this project the citizens of this country may "walk through" six centuries of history which is their own heritage and which helped to determine what the nation is today.

It is always thrilling to the layman to visit the laboratory of the scientist, to go "back stage" and see how things are accomplished. Such an opportunity is offered the people of this country today, for here he may visit a laboratory 50 miles long by 25 wide in which eminent scientists are working with the elements of history. He may visit the dig, see archaeological work carried on in the very heart of a living city, a fact unique in itself, he may see the method of work, digging transversal trenches and sifting every shovel full of dirt as it comes out of the ground. He may see objects ranging in age from the present century to 1000 years ago, brought out of the ground.

One of the major restoration projects is under way at the City Gates, entrance to the ancient city, site of the northern line of defense and focal point of the last four centuries of the story. Here the coquina moat bridge, long hidden beneath the pavement, has been uncovered and restored.



Courtesy of Carnegie Institution, Washington; © Richard Southall Grant; U. S. Dept. of the Interior; James Sawders; J. Carver Harriss

Some of the Historic Spots in St. Augustine, Florida

Top Left—Garden of the Spanish Treasury, Typical of Old St. Augustine Gardens. Top Right—The Oldest House in the United States, Erected About 1565. Bottom Left—St. George Street in St. Augustine Taken in 1890. Bottom Right—St. George Street Today Taken From the Same Spot. Right Center—Claimed as Oldest Schoolhouse in America, Built It Is Thought in the Early 1700's. Center—Old Gates to the City

Nebraska's Cash Balance at $4.27

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 2 (AP)—Debtless Nebraska's general fund balance sank to a record low of $4.27 today, the most acute shortage since a 1921 constitutional provision prohibited bonded indebtedness.

The state has $21,000,000 tied up in trust funds but only the $4.27 on hand to meet several thousand dollars' worth of warrants which banks will present for payment soon.

State Treasurer Walter H. Jensen said he would incur no more expenses until he could set up machinery to register warrants against trust funds held by the board of educational lands and funds. The board voted to permit warrant registration in an emergency session.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent addition to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Georgia

Augusta—Tuesday 5:45 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.

Virginia

Richmond—Second Sundays, November, January, 3 p. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

Discontinued

Virginia

Petersburg—Third Fridays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 880kc.

New York Voters Throng the Polls To Elect a Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—An unprecedented number of New York City voters streamed to the mayoralty polls today as clear weather found queues of citizens outside the polling places a half hour before they opened at 6 a. m. The registration of 2,483,387 was the largest ever recorded save in a presidential year.

Main interest, of course, lay in the contest between Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion-Republican incumbent, and Jeremiah T. Mahoney, of Tammany Hall, but the election took on added importance because it was New York's first test of the proportional representation method of voting for members of the City Council. It was this, together with the issue of nonpartisan control of city affairs, which made the 1937 election vital. First returns from the proportional representation count incidentally are not expected before Nov. 4.

With 2075 warrants issued for the arrest of illegal registrants, all parties had their poll watchers out in force today and the city's entire police force was mobilized to keep the election honest. The charges of fraud were mostly against Tammany, which had its workers out at sunrise to corral the vote.

Mayor LaGuardia was on a tour of polling places at dawn, interrupting his personal check-up against any irregularities only to vote.

Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. announced that 3500 names had been placed on the challenge and arrest lists.

Postal Mural To Lose Message To Puerto Ricans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Rockwell Kent's post office department mural will have to be changed.

The treasury department announced today it will hire an artist to obliterate from the famous painter's canvas his message calling upon Puerto Ricans to throw off the American rule.

The message is written in a little known Eskimo dialect, and is held out to Puerto Rico symbolically by a furred Alaskan.

In place of the message, Treasury officials said, the new artist may substitute "some new trucks."

Prior to the Treasury Department's decision, the post office disclosed that it had exercised its powers of censorship over the Kent mural, entitled, "Delivery of the Mail in the Tropics." The original Eskimo message proposed to the Puerto Rican that the two peoples "change chiefs," adding "that alone can make us equals and free." Puerto Rican officials here, after they found out what the message read, made vigorous objection.

Latest decision on hiring a new artist was made by the Treasury today. A conference was held with Mr. Kent who agreed to remove the message provided he could substitute another.

The Treasury procurement division, however, objected to the proposed substitute and decided to hire another artist. Mr. Kent declined to obliterate his message and leave the space on the mural vacant.

New Jersey Children Sure To Have Governor as Uncle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 2—Irrespective of the way the gubernatorial election in New Jersey goes tomorrow, there are two children here who will have an uncle in the Executive Mansion in Trenton for the next three years. They are the son and daughter of the Rev. Raymond Clee, brother of State Senator Lester H. Clee, Republican candidate, and whose wife is the sister of United States Senator A. Harry Moore, Democratic candidate. Thus it is going to be "Uncle Lester" or "Uncle Harry" to these children when they go to visit the Governor.

Today both Senator Clee and Senator Moore see victory at the polls ahead of them, following one of the most hotly contested election campaigns in the history of the Garden State. Senator Moore's forces expect a big vote in Hudson County, in which Jersey City is situated and where Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic state boss, has the most powerful political machine in New Jersey. Senator Moore and Mayor Hague have been close personal and political friends for years, and it was Mayor Hague who projected him into the race this year. Hudson County is today claimed by the Moore forces by 150,000 votes and Jersey City by 90,000.

These figures are "greately exaggerated," it was declared in the Republican camp.

Senator Clee, like his brother, Raymond, is a Presbyterian minister with a church in Newark. His active interest in politics dates from the 1923 ballot scandal in his home city, where Republican workers charged dishonesty in several wards and the challenged ballots were taken to City Hall for a recount. While under police guard, the ballot boxes were stolen and the ballots destroyed.

Nearly a dozen men—police officers and one newspaper reporter at police headquarters—were tried and acquitted of conspiracy to steal the ballots.

The present election fraud charge concerns the Republican County Committee fight in Hudson County. A recount of the Republican primary results has shown wide discrepancies and Senator Clee has warned that he will still be in the Legislature even if he loses in the gubernatorial race and will demand an investigation if he is "counted out" in Hudson County tomorrow.

Political observers are trying to find an answer to the question: Can a comparative political tyro like Senator Clee defeat a seasoned campaigner like Senator Moore? Senator Clee has been active in politics less than five years. In 1934 he was elected as Assemblyman and became Speaker of the House the same year. He then became state senator and in September of this year won the Republican nomination for Governor in a lively primary fight.

From the beginning of his "Clean Government" group, he has inveighed against "bossism." His demands for reform won the antagonism of many Republicans, especially the head of the party, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman.

Senator Clee charges his Democratic opponent is controlled by Mayor Hague and that if he—Senator Clee—is elected, he will be responsible to no one save the voters. He also is pledged to reorganize the state government for greater efficiency without cutting salaries or discharging state employees.

The contest, unlike many others in New Jersey, does not revolve about the "New Deal."

The issues, on the other hand, are state-wide and have been fought out on a battleground every inch of which Senator Moore knows, he having been active on New Jersey politics for 30 years.

He was first elected for a three-year term as Governor in 1925 by a comfortable margin, but after having completed this tenure of office, retired to private life until 1931, the state Constitution barring a Governor from succeeding himself.

Fingerprinting of CCC Men Ordered by Director

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, ordered today that the 300,000 CCC enrolees be fingerprinted. He and his aides were the first to put their marks on record.

The prints will be placed in the non-criminal files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with those of screen actors, bankers, Government officials and others who have volunteered. Officials said the fingerprinting was ordered as a means of protecting the enrollees, and for identification in cases of emergency.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

New York

Rochester—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1 p. m., WSAY, 1210kc.

Change in Schedule

Georgia

Atlanta—Week days, 6:05 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.

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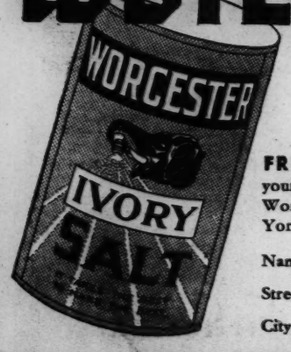

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COOKS IN HALF THE TIME

Japan Wanted at Brussels To Assure Pacific Action; Davis and Eden Open Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2—The essential issue of the Nine-Power Conference—can the United States and Britain collaborate effectively in bringing peace to the Pacific?—was raised today when Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, conferred for more than two hours with Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

In a quiet hotel room, these two men thus began a series of "behind the scenes" talks which may even more than formal sessions of the Far Eastern parley starting tomorrow in the grandiose Palais des Academies here, do much to decide the outcome of the Brussels conference and with it perhaps the fate of world peace itself.

From the Anglo-American meeting today which included on the American side Mr. Stanley Hornbeck and Mr. J. Pierpont Moffat, as well as Mr. Davis, and on the British end, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir Alexander G. M. Cadogan in addition to Mr. Eden, the first faint glimmer of light emerged after days of complete uncertainty as to the course the conference is likely to take.

Want Japan to Attend

According to these incomplete negotiations the conference, after the customary opening speeches, will fix its first efforts on persuading Japan to reconsider her decision not to attend and on finding a new face-saving basis on which Japan could send a representative to Brussels after all.

The talks were cordial, it is learned, but exceedingly general. Accord was reached on one point, however, the Monitor is able to state authoritatively: namely, that the two delegations would discuss any proposed move together. Although this accord obviously is confined to procedure, it is considered a favorable omen for future progress—no small point in this parley where reasons for optimism are admittedly rare.

It is understood that Mr. Davis has declined an unofficial invitation to preside as president of the conference.

But while these questions of procedure are being discussed much greater importance is attached to the fundamental problem of Far Eastern dispute which confronted various delegations for the first time today in such talks as those of Mr. Eden and Mr. Davis, Mr. Davis and Dr. Wellington Koo, Yvon Delbos and Mr. Eden, and Paul Spaak and M. Delbos.

Already tremendous difficulties facing the Nine-Power Conference are becoming only too apparent. To begin with there is still no clearly defined accord as to what constitutes the real importance fo conference.

Vital Questions Raised

Is the conference, as Mr. Davis and other members of the American delegation declared, political mediation in the Sino-Japanese dispute?

Is it simply the recommendation and if possible the negotiation of an immediate truce leaving mediation to come later, as the British seem to prefer?

Or is it as the Chinese insist the enforcement of the Nine-Power Treaty and notably of the chief clause of this treaty which states that the "contracting powers agree to respect the sovereignty and independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

In other words, to put the problem plainly, the conference must first of all decide whether its purpose goes no further than the "full and frank communication" provided for in Article VII of the Nine-Power Treaty under which the Brussels meeting has been convened. It must decide whether, on the other hand, its aim is mediation—for which it should be noted there is no explicit provision in the treaty.

Finally it must determined whether the signatory powers—which in this case means primarily American and Britain—intend to discuss ways and means of enforcing the Nine-Power Treaty—that is, of resisting Japan's invasion of China by economic pressure.

For it is clear from the preliminary exchange of views today that mediation is in all probability likely to prove nothing more than a polite façade behind which a few more of China's northern provinces will be handed over to Japan in form of another "independent" puppet state, unless Japan can be made to understand that Britain and America are prepared to collaborate fully and effectively in restoring and preserving peace in the Orient on a basis of justice to China as well as to Japan.

Wary on Responsibility

It is too soon to say just what the prospects are for such genuine solidarity. So far there are some disturbing signs of that mutual attempt to evade responsibilities and make someone else take the lead. Such evasions have in the past hampered Anglo-American cooperation in the Pacific.

Both the British and American delegations are loudly proclaiming that they do not intend to take the lead at the conference but this initial backwardness on the part of both delegations is not necessarily serious, provided it does not exclude a genuine attempt to get together on a joint policy for submission to the conference.

'Peace Fortress' in the Alps

Acme

Weather Bureau Atop Jungfrau Range

BERNE, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Swiss Government inaugurated a "scientific fortress" recently atop the world-famed Jungfrau range, Europe's highest weather bureau. The Jungfrau range peaks rise from 11,000 to more than 13,000 feet above sea level.

Dr. Philippe Etter, Minister of the Interior, speaking to a gathering of natural scientists and officials at a ceremony in Berne, recalled widespread reports Switzerland was fortifying the Jungfrau. He answered, "On one of the highest mountains of Switzerland there is a fortress not destined for war but consecrated to science."

The weather station was opened simultaneously near the terminus of the railroad leading to the peak. It was financed largely by Alpine organizations.

British Opinion United on Eden's Frank Statement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—General indorsement of the British foreign policy outlined in the House of Commons by Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, is contained in the comment here today, particularly on his commitment to British co-operation with the United States in the Far East.

The Foreign Secretary's statement that Britain will "neither rush on ahead of the United States nor yet lag behind" appears to have expressed the desire of a wide section of British opinion.

As the Times, of London, says, American participation in the work of the Brussels conference will have "in every stage, at every step, the most complete response from British representatives and from the Government and the people behind them." This, too "will not be impaired or obstructed by any doubt or hesitation whatsoever."

The League's Jurisdiction

Regarding Mr. Eden's remarks on Italy opinion is not quite so unanimous as it is felt in some circles that he should have said more about the jurisdiction of the League of Nations over all mandated territories.

Even here, however, the measure of agreement is considerable as is witnessed by the fact that two men who approach this question from such different viewpoints as Mr. David Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill both took the somewhat unusual course last night of crossing the floor of the House of Commons to congratulate the Foreign Secretary after he had spoken.

Agreement is shown also in the unanimity with which such Labor and Liberal newspapers as the Daily Herald, the News Chronicle and the Manchester Guardian have joined with Conservative organs like the Daily Telegraph today in approving the blunt hint Mr. Eden gave to Italy that in championing Germany's claims to African possessions it may be striking a blow at itself as well as at others.

Other Gains Affected

When Mr. Eden spoke of Italy's war gains he is thought to have meant particularly the German-speaking districts of Austrian Tyrol, also Libya. But the gains of other countries will have to be considered when the question is taken up—as it must be some day—of redressing territorial grievances all round.

Thus two of the chief newspapers in Portugal have just come out with arguments to exclude a contribution from the Portuguese African possessions.

A Labor amendment offered to the reply to the King's address which in effect would have been a censure of the government, was rejected in parliament yesterday by a vote of 363 to 142.

Return of Danzig to Reich Forecast by Party Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Nov. 2—If any doubt were remaining as to the Free City of Danzig's move into the orbit of National Socialist Germany, it was brushed aside today by District Leader Albert Forster, who, on his return from a visit to Reichsführer Hitler predicted an early return of the Free City to Germany and the German flag.

In view of Danzig's status, according to Articles 100 to 108 of the Treaty of Versailles, which is that of a free city under the League of Nations, Berlin has issued a denial of intentions to deliberately flout the treaty as a literal understanding of Herr Forster's words would imply. The Forster statements, says the Wilhelmstrasse, are merely rhetorical, and the fact that Danzig may adopt the Swastika should not be interpreted as involving Anschluss, or absorption of the Free City in the National Socialist Reich.

Nevertheless, the Danzig territory is already No. 3 district of the National Socialist Party, of which Herr Forster is the district leader. Moreover, there is no longer any opposition to the National Socialists in the city's parliament (the Volkstag). On Oct. 21, the Roman Catholic Center Party, last remaining of the opposition parties, dissolved itself and all its auxiliaries.

Center Party Dissolved

One of the Center Party leaders had been charged with violating a law against interfering with the proper working of National Socialist decrees. Availing themselves of these charges the National Socialists were able to bring such pressure against the Center Party leaders that the latter's leaders decided upon a voluntary dissolution.

The National Socailist Party's rapid gain in ascendency, despite its failure in the 1935 vote to push through a constitutional amendment eliminating all opposition parties, has been contrived by a liberal use of the powers of arrest, vested in the administration—powers which were used in cases of "non-co-operation."

Opposition Suppressed

One at a time the opposition parties have been suppressed. The Communists came under a ban in May 1934, the Social Democrats ceased to act as a party late in 1936, and the German Nationalists submitted to voluntary dissolution last May. Of the non-National Socialists only Polish citizens are now entitled to send delegates to the Volkstag. And since the population was, at the Treaty of Versailles at least, 96 per cent German, there is little prospect of any real opposition to the German majority.

As to the part of the League in Danzig affairs, that organization seems to have resigned itself to virtual inactivity since the determined efforts of its High Commissioner Sean Lester to protect the minority vote and uphold the authority of the League led to a warmly contested dispute at Geneva between British Foreign Secretary Eden and Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, in January, 1936. Although Mr. Eden succeeded at the time in maintaining the League's authority, later on in that year Mr. Lester was assigned to another League post and his place was taken by a less forceful High Commissioner, Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, who has confined his activities to less vital issues within the Free City, avoiding any differences with the National Socialist Party.

Jews Protest on Danzig

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (AP)—The executive committee of the World Jewish Congress, headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, sent protests today to the foreign ministers of Britain, France and Sweden against what were called "grave anti-Semitic outrages" in the Free City of Danzig since Oct. 19. The protests attributed to the Danzig National Socialist leader, Albert Forster, the announcement of a decisive campaign to check Jewish "riffraff" in Danzig. This speech, it was charged, was followed by anti-Semitic incidents.

A Man in the News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 2—Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig, brings to recent new appointment one of the most intimate knowledges in Europe of Germanic history, coupled with the political detachment of a Swiss.

Professor Burckhardt epitomizes the type of diplomat he has spent so long studying. Far from bookish, he delves into musty documents with the zeal of an explorer on the trail of some fascinating discovery.

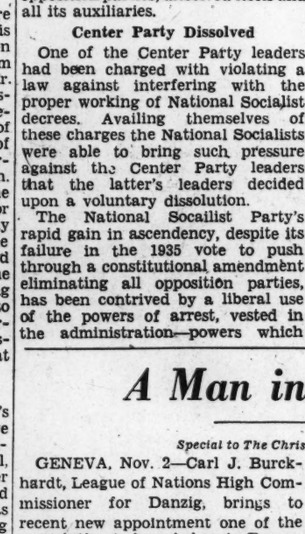
Among his students at the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor Burckhardt inspires a feeling for the romance of historical research. Into his seminars he brings diplomatic codes, and helps his students apply them to documents famed wherever Europe's diplomatic history is pursued.

A story is circulated about the new High Commissioner's facility with languages. As a Swiss living in Zürich, German was his usual tongue when the call came in 1932 to leave the University of Zürich for the Geneva Graduate Institute. The language of instruction at Geneva was French. While, of course, familiar with written French in his research, he had not lectured before in this language. Quickly and with minimum effort he polished his pronunciation, and opened in October with apparent mastery of one of the most difficult languages to speak correctly.

At Danzig, High Commissioner Burckhardt has stepped into one of the most delicate diplomatic situations of post-war years. League prestige in the Free City is at a low ebb. The National Socialist Germans virtually control the city. Poland has agreed to an arrangement nominally protecting her rights.

Sean Lester, former High Commissioner, has been called to Geneva as Deputy Secretary General of the League.

To his difficult task Professor Burckhardt brings a sympathetic understanding of Germanic problems, as well as of Polish and central European problems. For years he has been an outstanding authority on these problems, as reflected in his published works. Among the titles occur books and essays on Metternich, "A Little Journey in Asia," and "Richelieu." One of his specialties is the Thirty-Years War, and he has done extensive work on Bismarck, as well as on more recent German history.



Drawn by Erna Plachte

Carl Burckhardt
League Commissioner

Brief Paraguayan Revolt Reported in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 2 (AP)—Newspaper dispatches from Formosa, on the Paraguayan border, said today that a revolution had broken out in Asuncion this morning but that the Government quickly gained control of the situation. The rebels were said to have surrendered unconditionally.

According to these reports, one regiment of the Asuncion garrison revolted. The uprising, apparently, was by adherents of Col. Rafael Franco, deposed provisional president of Paraguay.

China Proposes Safety Zone

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Domei (Japanese) agency dispatches from China today reported that Chinese had proposed neutralization of the Pootung area, across the Whangpoo from Shanghai, and the Nantao section of Shanghai.

The dispatches reported the neutralization plan had been broached to the American, British and French admirals in Shanghai.

(The Chinese-held Nantao section adjoins the Shanghai French Concession to the south, and apprehension has been expressed in foreign circles that Japanese efforts to capture the section might endanger numerous foreigners.

(Chinese are firmly entrenched in the Pootung industrial area across the Whangpoo. Japanese naval vessels have constantly bombarded Pootung from river anchorages.)

Shanghai's International Settlement and French Concession, refuge of thousands of Americans and other foreigners, were shaken today by intensive Japanese bombardment of Chinese positions only a short distance to the west.

Exploding bombs and shells shook buildings as far away as Shanghai's Bund, but no projectiles fell within the settlement or concession boundaries.

At St. John's University, in the Jessfield Park area just west of the settlement, a trench mortar shell crashed into the roof of a gymnasium used as a barracks by British troops, but none was injured. All American faculty members previously had evacuated the crowded section surrounding the university grounds.

The tide of battle swept toward the Siccawei Catholic Mission Center on the southwestern outskirts of the French Concession. French authorities prepared defense positions circling the mission and set up anti-aircraft guns.

Manila Group Scores Japan

MANILA, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Manila League for the Defense of Democracy urged the Philippine people Oct. 31 to express their condemnation of Japanese leaders and their sympathy for the people of China. The league resolved to support any action decided upon by the Nine-Power Treaty signatories or by the United States "to halt Japan's criminal course of conquest."

Japan Apologizes to Britain

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Japan apologized to Great Britain yesterday for the machine-gunning of three British motorcars near Shanghai Oct. 12. No one was hurt in the attack. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota sent a formal note to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, who replied expressing satisfaction.

European Attacks On Religion Bring Churches Closer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Opposition to organized religion in different parts of Europe tends to bring the churches of different denominations closer together. This is especially the case in Hungary.

There are a number of radical groups here with programs and aims similar to those of the National Socialist Party in Germany. They do not have large folowings, but are gaining some influence, which is aumented by the sympathy which a part of the German minority here has for such ideas. So their activity is considered a menace to the church and in consequence the churches are co-operating more than formerly.

The Protestants here are divided into two main bodies, the Evangelical or Lutheran, and the Reformed. A representative of one said recently, "Our basis is the same; our aim, our fate, our mission is one. It is our most intimate desire that the Reformed and Evangelical churches follow a common policy and pursue the same goal." These sentiments were applauded by members of both churches.

Moreover, this tendency toward co-operation has passed the bounds of the Evangelical denominations and has also begun to affect relations between Protestants and Roman Catholics. The leading bishop of the Reformed Church has visited the chief Roman Catholic center in Hungary and given his greetings to a Roman Catholic conference. This movement toward a more united front against enemies of religion is welcomed by Christians in this country.

Discard

(Continued from Page 1)

executed by verdict of the supreme court."

The newspaper Pravda reported that the chief of the "repertoire committee" of the local Cinema Trust signed an order for release of this picture on June 11, after he knew Communists were on trial as traitors. He cancelled the release on July 14, more than two weeks before the local theater showed the film. So the chief of the trust's committee and the management of the local theater are both held responsible. Pravda declared: "Undoubtedly we are dealing with an enemy maneuver. Careful investigation must be made of those who work in the repertoire committee and in the cinema organization of Vladivostok."

The 2,000,000 members of the Communist Party recently were ordered to surrender copies in their possession of a long list of books and magazines. These included official histories of the party published within the last two or three years. Naturally these histories mention favorably men and women who are now in disgrace, but were considered model leaders at the time histories were written. Non-party members, when they hear books have been recalled from party members, usually turn them in voluntarily. Possession of such books might get them into trouble.

One enterprising retail shop manager was recently reported in trouble because he acquired a quantity of pictures of discredited Communists and of literature either written by them or mentioning them favorably, and used the paper to wrap food parcels. He protested that he intended no harm, but could get no other kind of wrapping paper. However, the Soviet press classified him as a "public enemy."

It is an herculean task to go through the files of any large library in search of such offensive material. Many of those recently disgraced have played an active part in public affairs ever since the revolution, and are likely to be mentioned favorably in almost any post-revolutionary book, magazine or newspaper. Library clerks have been kept busy day and night for months to clear files. They work carefully, because the Kremlin's spokesmen have made it clear that they will be held responsible for any mistakes.

Lindsay Confers On Windsor Visit To United States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay conferred with Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, today on arrangements for the forthcoming visit to the United States of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Although the envoy said afterward that plans still are subject to change in accordance with the wishes of the royal visitors, it was learned they plan a 36-hour stay in Washington.

During this time they will be received by President Roosevelt. The British Ambassador and Lady Lindsay will be the first representatives of Britain's royal family to entertain Edward, England's abdicated monarch.

Ambassador Lindsay said it still was too early to discuss a definite itinerary for the Duke and his American bride. He indicated that only general matters in connection with their trip were taken up with the acting Secretary of State.

It was learned authoritatively, however, that President Roosevelt has given personal orders that the protocol section of the state department assist in making any arrangements the Windsors desire for inspection of government housing projects, in which Edward is especially interested.

In fulfilling these orders, George T. Summerlin, chief of the protocol division, will go to New York to meet the royal couple and accompany them to Washington, November 11.

Chile Assailed as 'Traitor'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The national executive committee of the Popular Front has issued a manifesto protesting against the Chilean attitude at Geneva towards the Spanish Government. It charged Chile's contribution to the defeat of Spain in the League Council elections was "traitorous."

Simultaneously, local trade unions, including the builders' syndicate, have passed resolutions condemning the official reception of the Italian aviation mission which is touring South America on the steamer Gloria Stella.

One resolution repudiated the visit of "45 Fascist airmen whose uniforms are stained with the blood of innocent victims of the Spanish war." Denunciatory leaflets were scattered among spectators at the air pageant organized to welcome the mission. The Italian ambassador in Santiago received copies of the protest resolutions.

The Italian airmen visited Chile following the Pan American air confernce at Lima, Peru, and are giving a series of exhibition flights in southern cities.

Hungarian Veterans Back World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Hungary's recent tenth reunion of war veterans served as a demonstration for peace and international accord and not just as a stimulus to militarism. It took the form of a solemn reconsecration to service for the fatherland.

Thirty-eight thousand veterans had come from all parts of the land and several even from Hungarian territories in other states, and probably 200,000 Budapest residents were also present. There were German, Italian and French representatives. The square about the monument, before which the chief ceremony took place, was decorated with Hungarian, Austrian, German, Italian, Bulgarian, French and British flags.

Gen. Pillsbury Retires

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt approved today the retirement from active duty of Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of Army engineers, after more than 41 years' service. The retirement is effective December 31, pending which time General Pillsbury has been granted a leave of absence. A native of Lowell, Mass., he commanded the 102nd engineers of the American Expeditionary Force during the World War, and subsequently became assistant chief engineer of American armies in France.

Snags Beset League Parley On Repression of Terrorism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 2—Serious opposition to a proposal to set up an international court for the trial of persons accused of committing terroristic acts against foreign states has developed in the international conference for repression of terrorism which is now in session here.

The conference is the outcome of the assassination of King Alexander Oct. 9, 1934. This unfortunate event showed the complexities of the terrorist situation. The Yugoslav King was slain on French territory. The assassin was a Croat refugee who had found asylum in Hungary. He belonged to a terrorist organization, known as the Ustashi, which was declared to have received help both from Italy and Hungary.

The conference opened here Nov. 1. The chief task is to consider two conventions in draft which have been drawn up by a special League committee after a series of meetings spread over two and a half years. The first convention defines terrorism, lays down new regulations for extradition of persons accused of terroristic acts and enunciates rules to govern international practice with regard to the possession and transfer of firearms.

Court at Hague

The second convention deals with the establishment of an international court which it is proposed should sit at the Hague to try cases arising out of infractions by individuals of the first convention. The trial of persons accused of terrorism would thus be taken out of national jurisdiction if these two conventions were adopted.

It has long been evident, however, that many states are too jealous of the right of asylum for political refugees to be able to adopt the conventions as they stand.

Great Britain and France, for instance, while in the fullest sympathy with the objects of the conventions, namely prevention of any repetition of such dastardly acts as the Marseilles murders, are not prepared to surrender to an international court the right to try offenses committed on their territory. Britain contends that her statutes are sufficient to deal with terrorism.

Nor are they prepared to alter existing law with regard to political refugees or even regarding carriage of firearms. Both declare it would be impossible to carry the necessary legislation through Parliament. Although the British will not participate in any international court, their delegate made it clear that they would not oppose its establishment.

Observance Questioned

Furthermore, in the present state of international relations certain countries consistently foment trouble in other countries so that even if they signed the proposed conventions it is unlikely that they would observe them.

In these circumstances it is felt that the current deliberations lost much of their reality. Present expectation is that the conventions will be accepted by some countries but that it will be difficult to obtain a sufficient number of ratifications to bring them into force.

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The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Professional Football Situation

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 — With the season two thirds completed, the professional football teams of the National Football League are still deadlocked in as close a race as can be figured out, with the leaders holding their margins over last year's winners by only the slightest of margins, and enough games still scheduled to leave the ultimate representatives of the two groups still open to the first pairs in each.

Curiously, just as the defense work has been the leading feature among the collegiate amateurs, so in the professional group, the two present leaders, the New York Giants and the Chicago Bears, have won their positions largely by their defensive tactics. The former winners, the Washington Redskins, last year Eastern winners, then representing Boston, and the Green Bay Packers, who held the position in the West, have far outscored them, but the fine defense of the Giants and Bears, by which they have held their opponents to low scores, have placed them ahead.

The two group leaders met each other in New York on Sunday, and both illustrated their style of play so well that not a single touchdown came, each side scoring a single field goal to bring about a tie at 3—3. Meantime the Redskins were disposing of Brooklyn, 21 to 0, and the Packers nosed out Detroit, 14 to 13. The other games, though they cannot affect the final result, gave Pittsburgh a 16 to 7 victory over Philadelphia, while the Chicago Cardinals defeated Cleveland, 13 to 7. These results place the Giants half a game ahead of the Redskins, while the Bears lead the Packers 1½ games.

Westerners to Meet

The coming week end will see the western leaders encountering each other with the Packers going to Chicago, while Pittsburgh will come to New York. Philadelphia and Brooklyn will fight out the last place, at Brooklyn, and Cleveland will come to Detroit. The first two games will test out the present situation thoroughly, as Green Bay is the highest scorer of the League with 153 points to 77 to date, and Pittsburgh is the leading ground gainer in the East, while New York leads the league on defense, 74 to 30, with the bears second 88-34.

With the preliminary meets for minor fencers, for Hammond prizes, about concluded, the officials of the Amateur Fencers League of America have now prepared for the major season by announcing the official rankings for the past year, on the basis of which the various bout committees will arrange the assignments to the preliminary strips for the more important events to come.

They have also established a new list of inactive fencers during the past season, and if these should become active they, will also be included in the picked lists. Naturally, the champions head the lists, with Joseph L. Levis, of Boston at the head in foils, Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, U. S. A., in the épée, and John R. Huffman, N. Y. A. C., in sabre, while Helene Mayer tops the women's foils list.

The others, in order are Men's Foils—Jose R. de Capriles, Dernell Every, Hugh V. Alessandroni, Warren A. Dow, Hugo M. Castello, John R. Huffman, Lieut. Richard S. Steere, U. S. N., Norman Lewis, Maurice Grasson, with honorable mention to Frank S. Righeimer, Jr., and Alfred R. Snyder, and with William T. Pecora, 2nd, and John F. Potter on the inactive list.

Epée—Tracy Jaeckel, Andrew Boyd, Jose R. de Capriles, Sgt. Winslow Cornett, Joseph L. Levis, Alfred Skrobisch, Norman C. Armitage, Robert S. Driscoll, Miguel A. de Capriles, with honorable mention to John R. Huffman, Henry Lemon, and Nikolas Muray, and with Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., Lieut. Fred R. Weber, U. S. A., and Frank S. Righeimer, Jr., on the inactive list.

Sabre—Norman C. Armitage, Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Irving E. Cantor, S. Thompson Stewart, Jr., Erwin S. Acel, Nikolas Muray, Ralph E. Marson, Dr. James Flynn, with honorable mention to Edward Carfagno and Eugene Williams, and Peter W. Bruder and Bela de Nagy on the inactive list.

Women's Foils—Carol Alessandroni, Mrs. Dolly Funke, Madeline Dalton, Mrs. Marion Lloyd Vince, Dorothy Locke, Maria Cerra, Mrs. Madeline Grasson Sarvis, Barbara L. Cochrane, Mildred J. Stewart, with honorable mention to Mrs. Ottilie Foy, Dorothy Gremmellmann, and Mary Ann Harris, and with Muriel Guggolz, Carol King, and Loretta Thomas on the inactive list.

Cooper Leads Golfers

Though the season is not yet completed, the records up to the first of November in the contest for the Professional Golfers' Association Trophy for the best all-round professional golfer of the season show that it will be practically impossible to overtake Light Horse Harry Cooper, who heads the standing. The Chicago star has competed in 26 events, for a total of 490 points in 78 rounds, with an average per round of 71-58. He is also the biggest money winner of the season.

Another Chicago golfer, Ralph Guldahl, is second, so far as points are concerned, with 366 points in 21 events, but his scoring average is higher than that of Samuel Snead, of White Sulphur, who made 70 rounds with an average of 72, while Guldahl did 62 rounds in 72.16.

The other leaders with their points are Snead, 320; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penn., 319, who is second in the money winning column; Jimmy Hines, Garden City, 255; Paul Runyan, White Plains, 250; Horton Smith, Chicago, 245; Byron Nelson, Reading, Pehna., 218; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, 217, and Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, 177. The money winners follow in about the same order, with Guldahl, Snead and Horton Smith coming after Cooper and Picard.

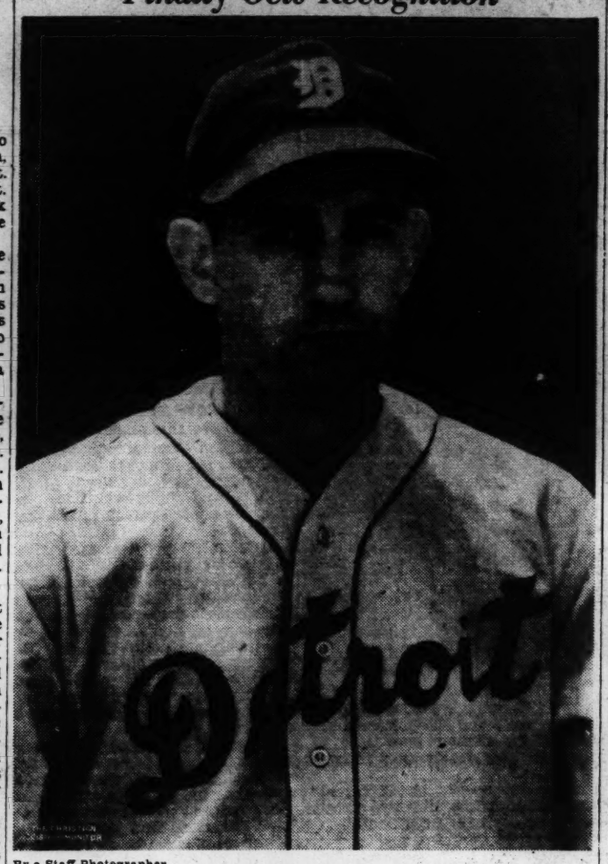
This is chiefly due to the new method adopted this season by which the points are awarded relatively to the importance of the tournament and the amount of the purse, with the Professional Golfers' Association championship and the National open rated at 100 points, and the Belmont international match-play open at Belmont, third, rated at 75 points to the winner.

The winter season will open in another two weeks, with the professionals trekking to Pinehurst for the mid-south open and a professional best-ball tournament, beginning Nov. 16, followed by the Miami-Biltmore, Dec. 10-13. Then the play will be practically continuous until spring brings them north again.

Goodman Makes Final

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2 (AP)—Don Schumacher, the "flying Dutchman" from Dallas, Texas, and Johnny Goodman, the defending champion from Omaha, Neb., won their way into the final of the Mexican national amateur golf championship yesterday. Both the 22-year-old Dallas youth, a product of Southern Methodist University, and the United States amateur champion had an easy way through the semifinals. Schumacher defeated Blain McNutt of El Paso, Texas, 10 and 9, while Goodman ousted a home-town product, Ed Appold, 9 and 8.

Finally Gets Recognition



By a Staff Photographer
Charles Gehringer, Detroit Tigers

Gehringer Gets Valuable Player Award for Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Charley Gehringer was named by the Baseball Writers' Assocoiation today as the American League's "most valuable player" for 1937, thereby climaxing the biggest season of his 14-year career with the game's most cherished award.

At an age when many players are on the way down—and out, the Detroit Tigers' "strong silent man" thus found his 34th year, already marked by the league batting championship, topped off by two much-sought-after goals.

Although his margin of victory in the writers' poll was only four points over Joe Di Maggio, dynamiter of the world champion New York Yankees, Gehringer nevertheless came within two points of a "perfect" score in the balloting.

Eight members of the association voted on the award, each casting one vote each for his first 10 nominations for the honor. Gehringer drew six first-place and two second-place nominations. This total, figured on a basis of 10 points for first, 9 for second, 8 for third and so on, gave him an aggregate of 78 points out of a possible 80.

Di Maggio, with two nominations for first and six for second, compiled a total of 74. The balloting was strictly a two-player affair.

Third member of the Detroit clan to win the award since the baseball writers first presented it in 1931, Gehringer was selected for the brilliant all-round play that has made him today the standout second baseman in the American League, if not in the game.

Only twice has he fallen below the .300 batting mark since becoming a regular in 1926. He hit for .356 in 1934, .354 in 1936, and last season clouted at a merry .369 pace, best in both major leagues. His lifetime average is .329 over his 14 seasons.

Coming to the Tigers, to stay, in 1925, after brief seasoning with London of the Michigan-Ontario League and Toronto of the International League, Gehringer (full name, Charles Leonard Gehringer) has been with the same club ever since. Native of Fowlerville, Mich., he was a major factor in Mickey Cochrane's championship combinations of 1934 and '35, batted for .377 in two world series, and has led the league twice in the past in run-scoring and total hits.

At his best in the pinch, Gehringer is the leading clouter among the "veterans" who have appeared in every one of the five all-star games between the rival leagues.

Not another player in the league threatened Gehringer or Di Maggio for the most valuable award, which this year carries with it the Sporting News trophy. Trailing the two-pace-setters were two former winners, Hank Greenberg, and Lou Gehrig of the Yanks. But Greenberg was 30 points back, with 48, and Gehrig was six behind Greenberg.

Gehringer is the third member of the Tiger clan to win the honor. Before Greenberg drew it in 1935, Cochrane received the award in 1934 for his great leadership. Gehrig was last year's winner.

The committee balloting on the award was composed of Hy Hurwitz of the Boston Globe, John Carmichael, Chicago Daily News; Gordon Cobbledick, Cleveland Plain Dealer; H. G. Salsinger, Detroit News; Max Kase, New York Journal-American; James C. Isaminger, Philadelphia Inquirer; Glen Wallar, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Francis E. Stan, Washington Star. The list of those drawing one or more votes:

Player and Club	Total Points
Charles Gehringer, Detroit	78
Joe Di Maggio, New York	74
Hank Greenberg, Detroit	48
Lou Gehrig, New York	42
Luke Sewell, Chicago	22
Bill Dickey, New York	22
Joe Cronin, Boston	19
Charles Ruffing, New York	18
Lefty Gomez, New York	14
Mike Kreevich, Chicago	13
Cecil Travis, Washington	12
Wally Moses, Philadelphia	12
Johnny Allen, Cleveland	11
Harland Clift, St. Louis	11
Ray Radcliff, Chicago	10
Buddy Lewis, Washington	7
Luke Appling, Chicago	5
Beau Bell, St. Louis	5
Earl Averill, Cleveland	4
Lyn Larry, Cleveland	4
Roxie Lawson, Detroit	4
Gerry Walker, Detroit	3
Rudy York	1
Pete Fox, Detroit	1

Picard Argentine Golf Victor

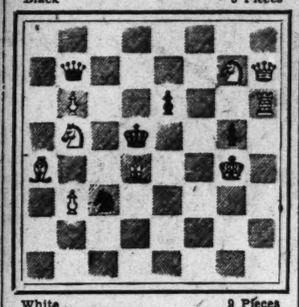
BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 2 (AP)—Henry Picard climaxed a golf invasion of Argentina by United States pros yesterday by winning the Argentine open championship with a record-tying 72-hole score of 288. Tomas Genta, veteran Argentine pro, and Eugenio Dunezat tied for runner-up honors with 290.

Chèss

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 2, 1937

Problem No. 1980
By George B. Spencer

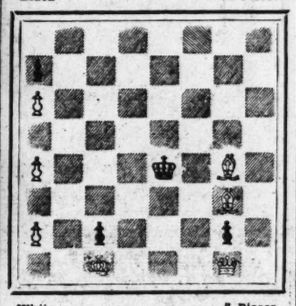
Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(American Chess Bulletin, 1935)

Problem No. 1981
By George B. Spencer

Black 4 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(The Glasgow Herald, 1880)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1978. Q-Kt2 or Q-B2. The second solution, prevented by adding a black P at KB5, was not intended, and is due to Mr. Spencer's faulty memory of the 1879 version.

No. 1979. 1. Q-Q7 BxR
2. KtxBch
1. —— QxQ or QxR
2. Kt-Q3ch
1. —— B-K5
2. R-Kt4ch
1. —— B-Q4
2. KtxBch
1. —— KxKt
2. B-Bch
1. —— P-Kt5
2. RxPch
1. —— Kt-K4
2. Kt-R3ch

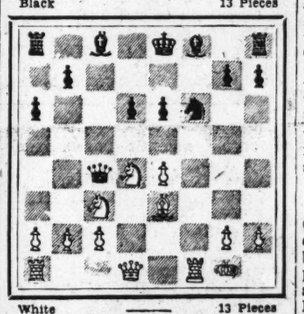
End-Game No. 380. White wins: 1 Kt-B7, Q-K (KxKt; 2 Q-R5ch, etc.); 2 RxR, QxR; 3 Kt-Q8, and White wins the QBP with a winning advantage.

End-Game

This combination is taken from Lasker-Pirc, Moscow, 1935, and is used by Euwe to illustrate a compound combination, pinning and unmasking, in his "Strategy and Tactics in Chess." Lasker soon had Pirc at his mercy.

End-Game No. 381

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

The world championship match games are one by one reaching this country. Here is the second in which Alekhine's K was able to penetrate on the K side with telling effect, after attacks by both players had been neutralized.

Second Game
Slav Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 KR-K	Q-Q7
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 QxQ	RxQ
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	24 P-KB4	Kt-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 B-B4	KR-Q
5 P-QR4	B-B4	26 B-K6	KR-Q3
6 Kt-K5	P-K3	27 QR-K	K-B2
7 B-Kt5	B-QKt5	28 RxR	RxR
8 KtxP(B4)	Q-Q4	29 P-R4	K-Q2
9 BxKt	QxKt	30 K-B2	Kt-K2
10 Q-Q2	PxB	31 K-B3	Kt-Q4
11 P-K4	Q-Kt6	32 B-Q3	P-KR3
12 PxB	Kt-Q2	33 B-B5ch	K-Q
13 PxP	PxP	34 K-Kt4	Kt-K2
14 B-K2	CastlesQR	35 B-Kt	K-K
15 CastlesKR	P-K4	36 K-R5	K-B2
16 PxP	KtxP	37 B-R2ch	K-B
17 Q-B	BxKt	38 KxP	R-Q7
18 PxB	KR-Kt	39 B-K5	R-Q6
19 Q-K3	K-Kt	40 P-Kt4	RxP
20 P-Kt3	R-Q2	41 P-Kt5	Resigns
21 QR-Kt	Q-B7		

The score of the third game, an eventful draw in which Alekhine was able to offset the loss of a P, will be published, as will all of the games of this match, shortly. So far, the remarkable thing about this match is the scarcity of draws. Of the first eight games, Alekhine won four, Euwe two, with only two draws. In their first match, at one time Euwe trailed by five to one.

Here is how Fine lost to the veteran Tartakower at Kemeri. Tartakower showed an early disposition to mix things up and was able to reap the reward of aggressiveness.

French Defense

Tartakower White	Fine Black	Tartakower White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 Q-Q2	P-QR3
2 Kt-K2	P-Q4	16 Kt-B3	RxRch
3 PxP	PxP	17 RxR	B-K3
4 Kt-Kt3	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-K3	Q-Q2
5 P-Q4	B-Q3	19 P-KKt4	Kt-Q3
6 B-Q3	Castles	20 P-B3	R-K
7 Castles	R-K	21 Kt-Kt3	P-B3
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	22 Q-QB2	P-R3
9 Kt-B5	Kt-K5	23 Q-Q2	Kt-Q
10 KtxB	QxKt	24 BxKRP	PxB
11 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q	25 Kt-R5	R-B
12 B-KB4	R-K2	26 QxP	P-KB4(a)
13 P-KB3	Kt-B3	27 Q-Kt6ch	K-R
14 R-K	Kt-K	28 Kt-B6	Resigns

(a) 26 . . . Kt-K appears to stave off the attack, although White can draw by perpetual check.

Twelfth Game Is Drawn

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Dr'n	Lost	—Points— For	Ag'st
Alexander Alekhine	5	5	2	7½	4½
Max Euwe	2	5	5	4½	7½

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2 (AP)—The twelfth game for the world's chess championship ended in a draw yesterday between Dr. Max Euwe the defending champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, French challenger, in 26 moves. The thirteenth game will be played Wednesday.

Eddie Powers' Team Wins

TORONTO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Eddie Powers' Whites defeated Dick Irvin's Blues, 5 to 3, last night in the annual pre-season charity hockey game staged by members of the Toronto Maple Leafs and their International-American league farm team, the Syracuse Stars. Proceeds from a near capacity house of 12,201 fans went to the Kiwanis Club.

136 American Records to Be Up for Approval

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—A total of 136 American record performances in track and field, swimming, weight-lifting and horseshoe pitching, the fruit of more than a year's assaults on time and space, will be presented for approval at the Amateur Athletic Union convention in Boston, Nov. 13-15.

The list, 52 less than the number presented in 1936 after a spectacular Olympic year, was announced yesterday by Paul R. Jordan, chairman of the A. A. U. record committee. Men athletes accounted for 123 of the record performances while women swimmers tallied the remainder.

Of the total, 87 are American records in track and field, swimming and weight-lifting. Seventeen of them tie or better existing world records and may be forwarded to the International Amateur Athletic Federation for consideration as world standards.

Flanagan Leads

Leading the record breakers was Ralph Flanagan, barrel-chested swimmer from Coral Gables, Fla. He has 15 American freestyle records, three of them better than established world marks, up for approval. They include marks at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards over a 20-yard course, and two each at 300 yards and 300 meters, 400 meters, 440 yards, 1000 yards, 1320 yards and one mile over a long course and 1500 meters for a citizen record. The marks in the 1000, mile and 1500 meters will go to the I. A. A. F. for approval.

Jesse Owens, Olympic sprint and broad-jump champion now a professional, returns to the amateur picture with a bid for the 100-meter record. Jesse ran the distance in 10.2s., a tenth of a second better than the world record, at the N. C. A. A. meet in Chicago in June, 1936. The record never was accepted, for a preliminary check found Owens' lane was short. The A. A. U. has rechecked the course and found it correct in length with the result Jordan has suggested a reapplication for the record be filed with the records committee.

Most notable of the 16 outdoor American records presented are the feats of Bob Osgood of Michigan in the 120-yard hurdles and Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton of Southern California in the pole vault. Their efforts cracked existing world marks.

Osgood skipped over the hurdles in 14 seconds at Ann Arbor, Mich., last May to beat by a tenth of a second the listed world record posted by Forrest Towns of Georgia at Chicago in 1936. Towns presents marks of 14.1 for the 120-yard and 110-meter hurdles for approvals. The times were made by the Georgian in May, 1936. The southerner was clocked in 13.7 for the 110-meter event in a Post-Olympic meet at Oslo.

Meadows and Sefton astonished the track and field world last May by vaulting 14ft. 11in., 4½ inches better than the world mark credited to George Varoff, another Californian. Varoff offers his 14ft. 4⅞in. as a new indoor record, however.

Robinson Offers Two

Elroy Robinson of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, has two American records for consideration, each better than the world marks. He posted 1m. 49.6s., for the 800 meters and 880-yard run at Randall's Island last summer.

Three relay records are eligible for acceptance as world standards. They are the 40.6s., made by the University of Iowa 40-yard team, the 3m. 11.6s., posted by the Southern California quartet of Estel Johnson, James Cassin, Harold Smallwood and Afred Fitch and the four-mile time of 17m. 16.1s., made by an Indiana University team.

Don Lash, a member of the Indiana quartet, offers his indoor two-mile mark of 8m. 58s., as an American record. It is four-tenths of a second better than his own world record. The other outstanding indoor mark is Ed Burke's high jump of 6ft. 9¾in., which ties the universal standard.

In addition to Flanagan, Adolph Kiefer, Lake Shore A. C. of Chicago backstroke ace, John Higgins, breaststroke star from the Olneyville Boys Club of Providence, R. I., and Katherine Rawls of Miami have swimming marks up for consideration. Kiefer and Higgins each present five new American marks while Miss Rawls, all-around swimming star, has five listed under her name.

Greenleaf Is Now Only One Unbeaten

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, last night defeated Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, 125 to 59, in five innings, the shortest match played thus far in the world's championship pocket billiard tournament. In the other match tonight, Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, conquered Jimmy Caras, of Wilmington, Del., 125 to 29, in eight innings.

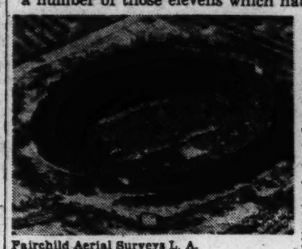
Marcel Camp, of Detroit, received his first setback in four matches with a 125-to-89 defeat at the hands of Benny Allen, of Kansas City, and Irving Crane, of Livonia, N. Y., defeated Charles Seaback, of Boston, 125 to 71, in earlier matches.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now Down to Twenty-three

With the college football teams entering their final month of regularly scheduled play this week end, the number of undefeated and untied elevens has been reduced to 23. That means that last Saturday saw a number of those elevens which had kept among the leaders up to that day fall by the wayside on the last week end in October. It was also a week end which furnished plenty of surprising results and saw the elimination of three teams which were expected to keep up around the top for at least a week or two longer. The three referred to are Vanderbilt, which fell before Georgia Tech to the tune of 14 to 0; Detroit, which was upset by Villanova 7 to 0, and Auburn, which was defeated by Rice 13 to 7. Of these three results the most surprising were the Vanderbilt and Auburn defeats, especially the former, as the Commodores were expected to come through to their Thanksgiving Day game against Alabama untied and undefeated. This result will take a lot away from that game, and also leaves the 'Bamans as the only undefeated, untied eleven now left in the Southeastern Conference.



Fairchild Aerial Surveys L. A.
The Rose Bowl

Still in the Running

Looking over the entire country with a view to seeing which teams will meet in the Rose Bowl next New Year's Day, we find the situation as to which one will play host as it was a week ago. In fact, the prospects that the Golden Bears of California will receive that honor are even more secure than they were at that time. Having added University of California at Los Angeles to their list of victims, the Bears now have Washington, Oregon and Stanford to dispose of in that order, and, if they do not do it, chalk up another upset for 1937. The eastern situation is also nearly the same as it was a week ago. The Yale-Dartmouth and Temple-Holy Cross ties put Yale, Dartmouth and Holy Cross back into the class with Pittsburgh, Fordham and Duke, which have been tied but not defeated. So far as the East goes now, Lafayette is the only undefeated and untied team left. Coach E. E. "Hooks" Mylin has certainly done a very fine job at the Easton college; but even though the eleven goes through the season with its present clean record intact, it will not be regarded as a candidate for the Rose Bowl game, as it cannot be rated as a major eleven. Alabama, still undefeated and untied, looks even better than a week ago, following the defeats of Vanderbilt and Auburn, while Baylor still appears as the best of the Southwest Conference.

Harvard Makes Good

One cannot pass up the Harvard-Princeton game of last Saturday without special mention. From the start of the current season the Crimson has shown great possibilities. In its first two games it showed great cleverness in handling the ball and plenty of ability to score; but against the Navy and Dartmouth it failed to cash in on its latent power and skill. Inability to take advantage of scoring opportunities cost it many points and two possible victories; but down in the Princeton Jungle the Crimson showed what it could do when the team was functioning at its best. Power, finesse and excellent judgment in calling the plays gave Harvard the most decisive victory it has ever won over Princeton, and now that the Crimson has won its first major victory under Coach Harlow, it is expected to snap out of its football depression and again become a power in eastern gridiron circles.

Dartmouth vs. Yale

While the Dartmouth-Yale battle at New Haven failed to produce a winner, it furnished the biggest crowd that has witnessed an eastern football game in some six years with a most thrilling football drama. It was one of the few games in which every means of scoring is employed, and the score, 9 to 9, is about as strange a result as was the famous 33 to 33 of several years ago. The first score was a safety by Yale; the next score was a touchdown by Dartmouth; the next a field goal by Dartmouth, and the final one a point-after by Yale. This game also showed the value of having a fine punter, as Yale undoubtedly owes her tie largely to the brilliant punting of Colwell. In fact, this was the only way in which the Blue was able to drive the Green back toward its own goal line after the latter had advanced well into Eli territory. And if anyone ever showed the value of having a man who could be depended upon to kick the point-after, it was one Gilbert W. Humphrey '39 of Yale, who specializes in that feature of play.

Yankee Players Receive Share Of Series Cash

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Twenty-six members of the world champion New York Yankees Baseball Club, including Manager Joe McCarthy, the coaches and Trainer Erle (Doc) Painter, have been mailed checks for $6471.11 each as a result of their World Series victory over the Giants, the office of Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis announced yesterday.

In addition to the 26 full shares, a dozen lesser awards were made to make up the total players' share of the receipts, $193,044.33.

The Giants divided a pool of $128,696.22 into 27 full shares of $4489.95 each, plus nine fractional awards.

The total players' pool, including 60 per cent of the receipts of the first four games, after 15 per cent had been deducted for the commissioner's share, and a proportionate amount of the $100,000 radio broadcasting receipts, was $459,629.35.

The Detroit Tigers and Chicago Cubs, second in the two leagues, divided $34,472.20 each among their players. The third-place Chicago White Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates split $22,981.47 each and the fourth place Cleveland Indians and St. Louis Cardinals divided $11,490.74 apiece.

That meant $1188.70 to each Tiger who was voted a full share. The Cubs, who also took the losers' end in the Chicago city series, drew down $1276.75 apiece from the World Series and $393.49 from the city series to total $1670.24 each. The Sox shares totaled $1302.25 as each full share amounted to $752.71 from the World Series and $549.54 from the city series.

Full shares for the other clubs were $810.06 for the Pirates, $412.86 for the Cardinals and $443.63 for the Indians.

Aurora Team Wins

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Aurora polo team, United States entry in the Argentine open championship, defeated a pickup team, 8 to 5, yesterday in a practice match at the Hurlingham Club.

College Football Results

Fairmont S. T. 6, Salem 0.
St. Mary's 19, Oklahoma City 0.

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Housing in Philadelphia: Union-Sponsored Project Hailed as Model for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Because a young member of an old and prosperous Germantown Quaker family had no immediate prospect of a job when he graduated from Harvard during the depression, Philadelphia now has one of the most successful low-cost housing projects in the country—the Carl Mackley Houses.

For two years now this young man, William Jeanes—who was instrumental in bringing about the construction of the apartment houses—has served as the manager without any other compensation than his pleasure in the work.

After his graduation he went to Europe, and while there was struck by the big strides being made in housing for workers and their families—and by the lack of such large-scale developments in the United States at that time. He wished he could do something about it.

Starts Work on Project

And on his return to Philadelphia he realized that he could.

Soon after he arrived at home, Mr. Jeanes made the acquaintance of two young architects who had come to America after the war and were well posted on housing plans in European countries. Alfred Kastner had come from Germany and Oscar Stonorov from Russia.

The three began to plan an ideal housing development for Philadelphia. But two things were needed to turn these castles in the air into apartments on the ground—a group of workers united by common interests, and financial backing.

Union Supports Plan

Just as the time was ripe for action, they felt, they were introduced to John Edelman—now a C. I. O. leader in Philadelphia, but then secretary of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Members of his union were experiencing a real need for adequate housing provisions at reasonable cost in the northeast section of Philadelphia, where many of the hosiery mills are located.

The union agreed to sponsor the project that Mr. Jeanes and his two architect friends had in mind, and the Juniata Park Housing Corporation, a limited-dividend company, came into being.

With land valued at $85,000—a 4.5 acre lot overlooking Juniata Park, near the mills and close to good schools, shops and churches—and with $10,000 working capital as equity, the corporation received a PWA loan of $1,039,000 to be repaid over a 35-year period with interest at 4 per cent.

Careful Study Made

The work began shortly, with W. Pope Barney as co-ordinating architect, and was finished two years ago.

The design of the apartments was worked out in detail after college girls had assisted in making a survey of the needs of the members of the hosiery union, a report of which was published.

Although Mr. Jeanes has served as manager of the project and has financed some needed developments himself, self-government by the tenants—after the fashion of the highly successful Scandinavian co-operative housing projects—is the goal toward which he and the sponsoring union aim.

The co-operative idea is also in evidence in the successful operation of an up-to-date co-operative store in one of the buildings, and in a co-operative gas station and parking lot near by, operated by the store association.

Swimming Pools Provided

The four apartment buildings, each three stories high, cover 35 per cent of the land and are separated by strips of lawn and garden, one of which contains a swimming pool and a wading pool for small children. An auditorium, recreation rooms and workshops are available to tenants.

There is a sunny nursery school in which small children may be left through working days at a cost of five cents a day—or 35 cents including food. Five kindergarten teachers are on hand—a director supplied by the Pioneer Youth organization and four WPA assistants.

Beneath the apartments and lawns, garage space is provided for 59 cars at a charge of $5 a month.

The apartments range in size from 2½ rooms to five rooms. The rates, including heat, light, cooking and refrigerating power, run from $27.50 to $50 a month.

Tenants Not All Union Men

These, as Mr. Edelman points out, are a little high for some of the hosiery workers—and must be kept at that level partly on account of high valuation by the city for tax purposes.

Because of this, presumably—though the apartments have been practically 100 per cent occupied throughout the two years of their existence—the proportion of tenants who are members of the hosiery union is somewhat below expectations. At present about 40 per cent of the tenants are professional men and others who have no connection with the union.

In "Urban Housing, The Story of the PWA Housing Division"—a volume issued by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works—it is pointed out that rates as low as this for this class of accommodations are only possible because the sponsors of the Carl Mackley Houses are content to accept a merely nominal return on their investment.

A picture of the swimming pool in this project is used as the frontispiece of "Urban Housing."

The project was so interesting to the delegates to the National Association of Housing Officials, held in Philadelphia in December, 1936, that several bus loads of the visitors paid a visit to the Carl Mackley Houses.

Shucks! Corn Champs Ready

MARSHALL, Mo., Nov. 2 (AP)—If someone had suggested to Henry A. Wallace 14 years ago that his sponsorship of a contest in Iowa to determine "how much corn a man can husk in a given time" would lead to a national contest regarded as the premier sporting event of agriculture, chances are he would not have agreed.

If he has any doubts about what he started he should see one of the national contests—like the one near Newark, Ohio, last year which attracted 150,000 people. He should see today preparations being made for the national contest Thursday at the Weber farm, near here. Perhaps the 1936 attendance record will be broken—Missourians hope for more than 150,000 people in contrast to the 900 who saw Fred Stanek of Webster county, Iowa, win back in 1924.

Friendly Argument

It all started because Mr. Wallace, now secretary of agriculture, was drawn into a friendly argument concerning "how much corn can a man husk in a given time."

"We'll find out," he said, "by having a contest."

There is some question about national aspects of that first contest, but it has gone into the records as such because there was a husker from Nebraska and one from Illinois. No one, however, can question Mr. Stanek's right to the first contest's title, because he captured the crown in 1926, 1927 and again in 1930, by which time all Corn Belt states were represented by champions and reserve champions.

Some persons wonder why a national corn husking contest attracts such a crowd—more than any football or baseball game. It is perhaps the most gruelling and strenuous of all sports. For 80 minutes a contestant husks corn at top speed. There is no time out, no chance for a breathing spell while signals are called, no sitting in a dugout between innings. Just 80 minutes of relentless work between rows of corn, stripping ears from standing stalks and tossing them into a wagon.

$100 Prize to Winner

There is no admission fee and the winner gets a prize of $100, little more than enough to pay expenses if he comes from a distance.

The record of 41.52 bushels, or a little more than a bushel every two minutes is held by Elmer Carlson of Iowa, 1935 champion. Some people here in Saline county think a new record will be established this year. The Weber boys, Jake, George and Adolph, who own the farm where the contest is to be held have a field ready which farmers say looks like nearly 100 bushels to the acre, an advantage for contestants because corn is readily available and they do not have to move so much.

Promptly at noon Thursday, 26 men, champions and reserve champions of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and Missouri, will start the contest at the signal of a bomb set off when President Roosevelt presses a button in Washington, D. C.

Nevada Job Insurance Funds Total $430,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARSON CITY, Nev.—Nevada's unemployment compensation fund, out of which eligible unemployed workers will receive cash benefits after Jan. 1, 1939, is steadily approaching the half-million mark. On Oct. 20, the fund totaled $430,326.69 of which $370,000 has been transferred to the state's account in the United States Treasury.

According to statistical reports, there are approximately 30,000 workers covered under the Nevada law to date. There are still about 1000 employers subject to the law who have not registered.

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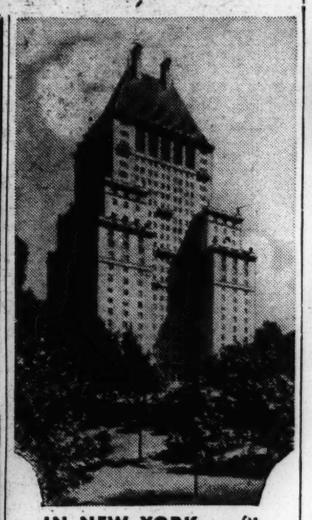

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

University Training in Statecraft—A Trend?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Government Careers—Emphasis Of Courses in New 'Schools'

Only a Start, But Colleges Offering Special Work Increasing—Training Is of High Calibre

Saving Our Schools
Twenty-sixth of 52 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the professions taught by American universities, governmental administration is only now entering upon a belated but promising career.

American education tends to reflect the national attitude of apathy toward specific training for government, instead of exalting statecraft as a profession. One reason undoubtedly is that politics does not as a rule attract men and women of refined tastes and highest mental endowments. To be "in politics" still means too often to be suspect, descending to the level of party bosses and machines.

Such an attitude toward government grew out of rough-and-ready frontier conditions, carried over into big cities. The country grew so fast it had little time to teach the "science and art of government," the original and true definition of politics.

Pioneer In the Field

Teachers of vision naturally were inspiring some individuals to view politics as one of the most important professions, and to prepare for it, but not until 1888 do we find a formal course in public administration. In that year Columbia University pioneered at a time when civil service reform was becoming a national crusade.

Columbia's course at that time bore the title of "National Administration and American Municipal Administration," and led to the degrees of Master or Doctor of Public Law. It is distinguished as the earliest outstanding example, in an American university, of specific training for public administration. There is a world of difference between studying government as an intellectual exercise, and studying it as a profession the student expects to enter.

American education for the most part has taken the former, academic, detached, examination-passing path in the teaching of public affairs. But the current turned, slowly at first. Now it seems to have begun to speed up, as registered in a survey by the National Institute of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C., and the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council.

The survey records Columbia as a pioneer far ahead of the times in 1888. Its course appears to be the only one started before 1913 that has weathered through to today. During the 1890's, Wisconsin in its State University trained young men in political science and economics, and sent them for some time into governmental service for the state and in Milwaukee.

Across The Continent

Then came a lapse, until in 1913 Grinnell College launched a course in "Public Administration." In 1914 the University of Michigan started its "Institute of Public and Social Administration," designed to train city managers; in 1915 Middlebury College in Vermont joined the movement with "County and Municipal Government and Administration," and the University of California came in with "Principles of Public Administration."

Faster they came each year, but even so there were only about 60 colleges preparing specifically for public administration down to four years ago. Since then the number has been doubled, to more than 125. A third of all these arrived in the last two years. Among the newer schools are the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, and the Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard.

So much for a rapid survey of the mere figures on schools of public administration. Few trends in modern American education are more encouraging, both from the standpoint of saving democracy, and saving the schools by guaranteeing the continuance of representative government.

Graduates Of the New Schools

Already there are graduates of the new schools scattered in key posts of administration across the country. Here are a few examples of positions held, taken from a list of 89 graduates of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, founded in 1924 at Syracuse University: State Department of Taxation and Finance, Albany, New York; Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington; Bureau of Municipal Research, Boston; Los Angeles County Welfare Department; Executive Director, U. S. Conference of Mayors, Washington; Tennessee Valley Authority; City Manager, Two Rivers, Wisconsin; City Manager, Schenectady, N. Y.; Assistant Director of the Budget, Hartford, Conn.; Deputy Comptroller, Rochester, N. Y.; various Civil Service Commissions, and so on.

Multiply that over enough years; begin to awaken the public to the possibility of electing trained officials instead of political henchmen whose sole qualification for vital appointments may be service to a political boss; inspire more young men and women to prepare intensively for public service—and government can "go places" in the right direction.

Up to the Public

A business which spends more than $15,000,000,000 a year and intimately affects the daily happiness of everyone in the country, as government does, certainly ought to summon the nation's best talent, instead of discouraging it. Universities can do their part, but the public alone can insist that the new type of official be given an opportunity to use his specialized equipment.

In the comprehensive examination for 1936 at Syracuse this question was asked: "The Civil Service should represent the pick of the administrative intelligence of the country, highly trained for the country's good! If you were in charge of a civil service program, and interested in the above ideal, what features of a personnel system would need to concern you?"

The practical emphasis in such examinations speaks for itself. A similar practicality runs through the entire curriculum. Few subjects present the complexity of modern government, which has to work out in practice the theories once bandied about in the seclusion of classrooms. In the last few years many an economic theory has been put to this stern test.

Field Demands Trained Workers

A glance at the subjects listed in any of the new schools of government goes far to explain why there has been so much bungling of public administration by untrained officials. These are samples from the curriculum at the School of Public Affairs, American University, Washington, D. C.: "Labor Statistics—A Quantitative Approach to Labor Economics"; "Administrative Statistics of the Federal Government—Their Collection and Use in the Formulation of Policies"; "Revenue and Expenditure"; "Legal Aspects of Farm Credit Administration"; "Problems in Public Administration," and so on through the range of economics, sociology, and the business of government.

Early in the development of administrative training it was recognized that two distinct avenues were open for improving the quality of government. The first avenue consisted in enlarging the equipment of officials already in office. The term applied to this sort of training is "In-Service."

At Washington particularly today the majority of students in administrative schools are those taking "In-Service." A civil service appointee, for example, enters governmental service by passing the civil service examination and waiting his or her turn. But after he has become clerk in some obscure bureau he naturally wants to advance. So he goes back to school, with specific goals ahead of him as he adds to his educational equipment.

Specializing in "In-Service" Needs

The American University's School of Public Affairs, already referred to, therefore carries the subtitle "A Professional School for Government Employees." From modern languages to money and banking, the course of study helps fill in those gaps which a federal employee may find in his equipment as he deals with complex modern issues.

Harvard's new school, which attracted national attention less than a year ago when launched with a $2,000,000 gift from Lucius N. Littauer, is devoting its first attention to "In-Service." Students will not be accepted until the fall of next year. At present the management is conferring with experts in order to formulate a distinctive program, not duplicating work already being done well elsewhere.

Meanwhile ground has been broken for the new building, and when students enroll next year they will come in three categories: Fellows, Resident Consultants, and Non-resident Consultants. All three types will have had some experience in government. The Fellows are the younger group, for whom fellowships are planned to help them take time off from government service. Resident Consultants are officials on leave from their governmental posts, to study at Harvard and take part in the seminars. Non-resident Consultants are high officials who come to Harvard for short stays.

Another type of "training for statecraft" reaches out to students who have not yet entered governmental service. Harvard hopes to extend the Littauer school in that direction eventually. At Washington, the National Institute of Public Affairs has brought as many as 60 seniors from American colleges to observe government in action.

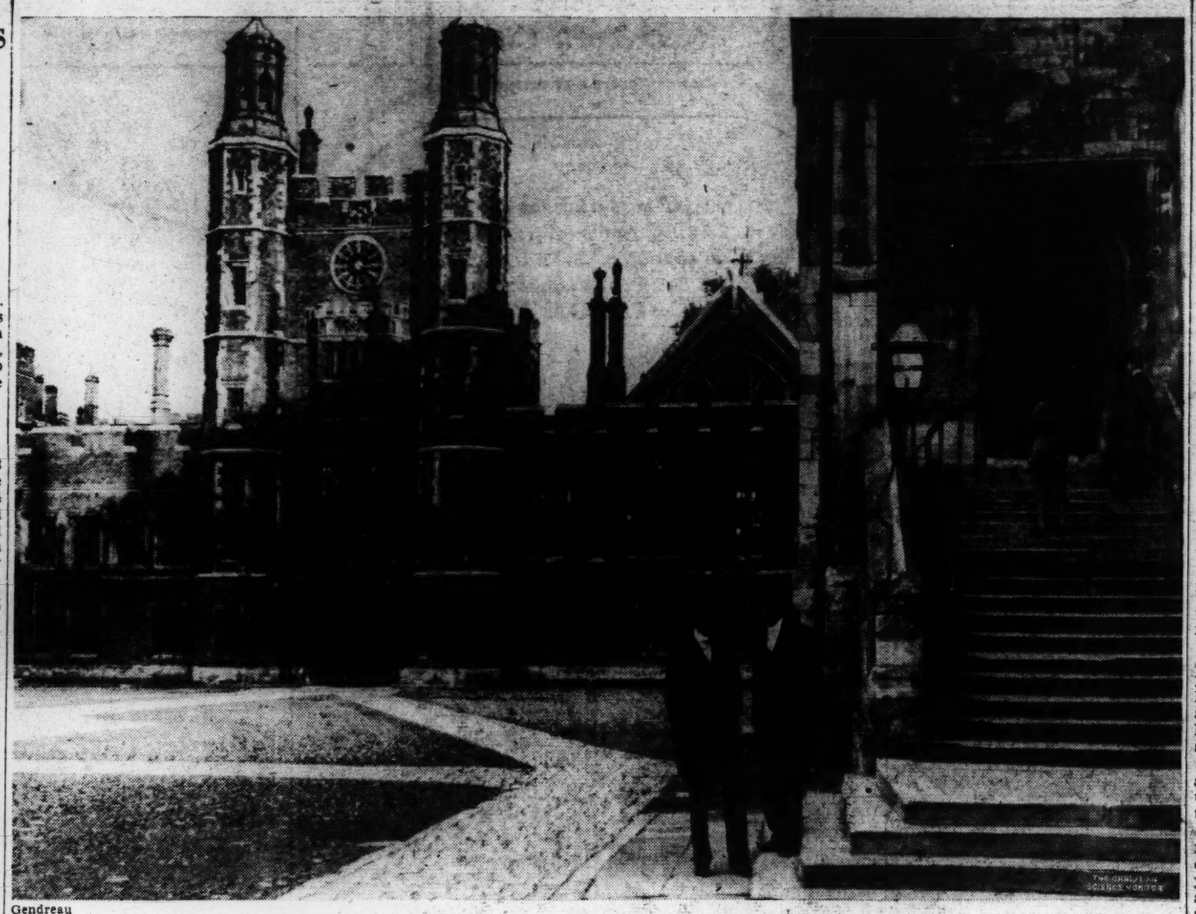
The National Institute also has a more intensive method, called "interneship training." Dr. Henry Reining Jr., educational director, points out that Washington and others of the nation's founders had a vision of establishing at the national capital a center for teaching the social sciences. The National Institute is seeking to fulfill that vision. Each year, starting in 1935, exceptional students are selected from schools where they are training for public service. They are brought to Washington and become internes attached to various governmental agencies for a three-months period. Practical experience teams with academic training to make for rounded equipment.

Vast Problems Almost Untouched

So the work proceeds, fresh, vital, indispensable. The examples given show how much remains to be done. The vast problem of improving the quality of elected officials remains almost untouched. Civil service and most of the administrative training offered by universities so far is limited largely to appointive, rather than elective, positions. The practice of rotation in office, and entrenched political privilege, militate against intensive, specialized training for elected officials.

Yet in time it is not too much to expect that a corps of qualified officials will grow up, making government a profession. After extensive experience "from the bottom up," those best qualified to hold high elective office can go before the electorate with sound platforms. Political parties have to follow public opinion, so in time even corrupt politics can be lessened as the level of public service rises.

Tomorrow's article runs in the news columns.



Gendreau

On the Steps of the Chapel at Eton College Near Windsor Castle

From the parapet of the Round Tower at Windsor Castle many a visitor has his first glimpse, really a fine bird's-eye view, of the buildings that comprise what is perhaps the most widely known of all English schools, Eton College. Among the oldest of these buildings is the central clock tower pictured here. It faces the School Yard, which in term time rings with the footsteps of young lads who assemble there for roll call on certain occasions. Here, on the steps of the chapel, are two of the boys in the Eton costume.

Founded by Henry VI in 1440, Eton has long been a training place for princes and noblemen. Known in England as a Public School, it corresponds in the United States to an exclusive private boarding school for boys. The teaching now includes both modern and classical subjects, but until early in the last century, the course was almost wholly classical.

Study Plan for Relieving College Pressure

Hiram Alters Curriculum to Enable Students to Delve More Deeply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hiram, Ohio

The Hiram study plan, after three years of experimentation, has been weighed and found worthy by a committee of evaluation and by the student body and faculty of Hiram College, itself.

The plan—undertaken in January, 1934—is a reorganization of the schedule of college study, whereby a student is enabled to give practically his full attention to a single course at a time.

Under the Hiram study plan, the year is divided into four quarters of nine weeks each. During each of these nine-week periods a student has an intensive course—the equivalent of six hours of credit. In addition, and continuing through the year, there is a "running course" which meets at eight in the morning, three times a week, and, like courses offered in the former regular college plans, carries three hours of credit a semester.

The normal study plan, as formerly used in the college, was five courses running concurrently, and if successfully finished earning a student 30 hours of academic credit.

Advantages Numerous

The Hiram study plan, therefore, gives a student four of his year's courses intensively—that is, one at a time in blocks of nine weeks each—and in addition a running course—taking one fifth of his study time—which continues throughout the year.

Advantages of the plan as reported on by the committee of evaluation, are as follows:

The student is able to unify his intellectual effort.

The instructor giving the major part of his time to a single group can offer increased attention to the needs of the individual student.

The student is freed from the distractions of the demands of many courses and many instructors.

The plan allows for the elimination of "education by the clock," wherein a bell determines the intellectual life of the student.

It abolishes the educational horror of examination week with at least five "finals" for each student.

The instructor is enabled to bring to his group more frequent opportunity for visiting industrial and educational institutions in neighboring cities.

Students Are Enthusiastic

Going into detail on the plan, the students found that academic work is not too hurried under the Hiram plan—that nine weeks is not too short a time for a six-hour course—and that they do not have the former unpleasant sense of hurry in their work.

They feel they can do more outside collateral reading, and that therefore, their themes are better prepared and that generally they have done better and more work under the Hiram plan.

They said they had enjoyed the flexibleness of class hours under the new system and were unanimous in the opinion that they were better able to unify their efforts. They said they enjoyed the ample opportunities offered for individual conferences with their instructors. And as to finding their courses more monotonous—"absolutely not," they said.

The faculty also agreed that they had found more time for student conferences under the plan, they admitted preparation for teaching required more time under the plan, and they gave as advantages individualization of education, higher interest on the part of both student and instructor, flexibility of teaching program and methods, continuity and unity of class thinking, less competition with other courses, more student conferences, continuity of laboratory work, better student preparation, the enrichment of courses, increased teacher efficiency, opportunities for closer student relationship, correlation of theory and practice, less drive in class and a change in the entire attitude toward education as a process of teaching to one of learning.

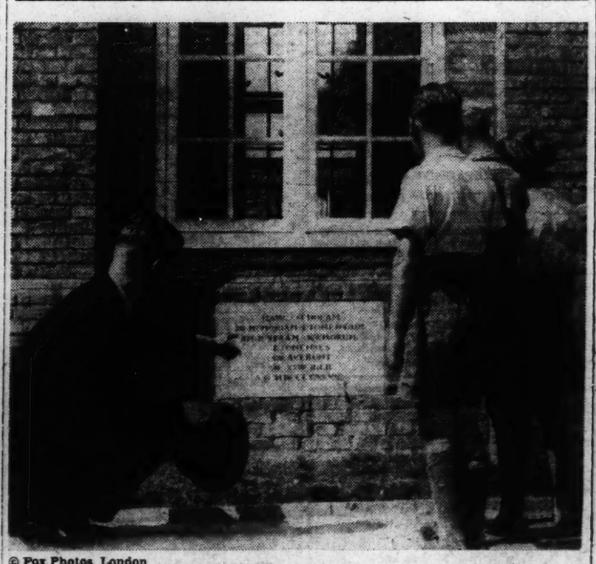
In fact, the only drawbacks to the plan, as seen by the survey, are inadequate library facilities for certain courses, heavy academic loss of even a few days of class absence, probability of conflict with the law of distributed effort in learning, possibility of a larger forgetting factor, and lack of time for reflective thinking.

The college librarian was perhaps the most enthusiastic person, stating that the library has been used more efficiently than ever before and that more intelligent reading and good reading habits are the result.

Stabilizing Influence In the Dormitory

Dormitory life was discovered to run much more smoothly under the Hiram plan. The matron reported markedly fewer cases of disorder and study hours more carefully observed and discipline cases diminished. With the result of the survey recently announced, President Kenneth I. Brown of the college has formulated ten "next steps" in the plan, and appointed a committee to consider necessary modifications and developments of it.

Among the "next steps" are studying possibilities for comprehensive examinations, enriching courses, enlarging library facilities, refining teaching and learning techniques, developing a recreational program and improving the personnel program.



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English School in Belgium

Perhaps the most unusual English school in the world stands on the battlefield at Ypres. It has 100 pupils who have never seen Britain and is staffed entirely by Welshmen. Ecole Britannique de Ypres was built in 1929 by Eton College as a memorial to Old Etonians who fell in the World War.

Comradeship Across Borders

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many international movements, and the groups of young people who are banded together to further international friendship, is the Anglo-German Kameradshaft, mentioned by Miss J. T., whom we now introduce.—Chairman.

* * *

Sussex, Eng.

Dear Chairman:

Since taking the "Monitor" I have never missed your Tuesday page and would like to say how much I appreciate the good work you are doing. Having traveled about the world since the age of two I am convinced that the road to Peace in the world lies through the understanding and friendship between the youth of nations.

The French say, "Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner." How can we fight people we like and understand?

There are many excellent international movements, like the Donald Watt Movement mentioned by you, which I have helped to make known in England.

The National Union of Students does wonderful work. They have sent young American students to our house in Sussex with the idea of showing them English country homes as well as the usual churches and ruins.

We have had German and other students to stay and have watched the good developing from the interchange of ideas.

The Anglo-German Kameradshaft from which our German students came is entirely run for and by young people under 30. We all enjoy, so much more than mere social affairs, its activities, such as last summer's "Sommer fest," to which everyone went dressed in Tyrolean costume and spent the evening dancing in the open and singing German and Austrian folk songs.

Now my friends want me to start an Anglo-American Club to join the Kameradshaft, but I am waiting for two or three young workers, men and girls, who would be keen enough to take on a real job of organizing and running the Club.

Meantime, during the establishing of our first country home, our lodge is being rebuilt with a view to lending it to young American and other students, three or four at a time, for short period holidays. My idea is that they should have nothing to pay and only be asked to leave the lodge in the condition in which they find it, keeping the small garden in order, etc., so that the cottage will always be inviting for the next occupants.

(Miss) J. T.

* * *

"Eavesdroppers" Are Our Guests

Missouri

Dear Chairman:

I am not a member of the Youth Round Table, because I am an "over thirty," but I confess without shame that I am an "eavesdropper" and attend all meetings in that capacity.

I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude for the column, for through it and its neighbor, the Parent column (to which I am not eligible either), I have gained some very interesting correspondents on the other side of the world and hope to gain more from anywhere.

No longer can people quote, "All the world is queer save thee and me; and even thee art a little queer." Our friends of other countries and other languages are just like us, but more interesting. Their only "queerness" lies in their different idiom, or way of expressing themselves—and that is wholly charming.

(Miss) E. K.

* * *

From the "Commentors"

England

Dear Chairman:

The interesting speakers at the Round Table from other Monitor groups have prompted us to send our own delegate.

The idea of our club was introduced by one who had witnessed such Monitor activities in California and felt on meeting young people in London the need of similar groups here. In starting such a group, the questions of size and activities had to be decided.

Some groups have quite large memberships. Our club consists of a chairman and 10 members (five girls and five boys), and is compact enough to prevent the meetings from becoming tedious.

Social activities play an important part with many groups. We decided that though these activities are valuable, it seemed wiser to keep them separate from our ordinary meetings. We arrange theater outings which are paid for by the treasury funds to which each member subscribes.

The most important decision to make was whether we should conduct the group as a debating society, or whether we should read articles directly from the Monitor. We adopted the latter course, and find that each article raises spontaneous discussion. By allowing complete freedom of choice, the articles cover much wider ranges of topic than we could have planned. We have found that each member does not always choose the same type of article, but that there is indeed unending variety.

From our club-home overlooking the Thames at Westminster we send greetings. (Mrs.) J. D. R.

* * *

Miss J. T.'s Sussex lodge for students reminds us to pass along a somewhat wistful comment from an English young person visiting here. She had been over several times before, and loved it, but had never been inside an American home. It was when she told us with such gratitude that some people she had just met had promptly invited her into their home that she went on to say: "It is so wonderful at last to have the opportunity to see inside a real American home. I have so wondered what it would be like." Round Tablers, are there so-called "foreign students" or other young visitors from different lands in your town or with whom you might share the hospitality of your home? Here is a piece of international friendship for all of us. Put yourself in their place, and see what it would mean.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Glass Walls For U. of Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lexington, Ky.

Engineering students at the University of Kentucky can work in glass classrooms and at the same time throw wedges and hammers, slide rules, and T squares to their heart's content. Law students can have their fling too—with gavels and ponderous volumes.

For the first time in this section of the country glass bricks said to be unbreakable are used on a large scale in construction of classrooms. The south exposures of both the new Engineering College quadrangle and the new Law College building contain large panels of glass bricks instead of windows. This particular type of glass bricks has prismatic surfaces in the form of parallel ridges which cause a pleasant diffusion of natural daylight.

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In an Old Nursery

THE house was of two stories, of no architectural beauty, but a large comfortable old place overflowing with a big family, with grandchildren coming for their holidays, with many friends all made welcome. The fragrance of flowers seemed peculiar to it, whether the season was June with its roses, or midwinter, when the perfume of pot-pourri pervaded the lofty lower rooms and stone-flagged hall.

A wing stood out at the back of the house, and from it spread out a spacious line of buildings, of kitchens, dairy, store-rooms, and outhouses, stretching right across the vegetable garden.

* * *

SWEEPING UP FROM the stone-flagged hall to the long corridor was the principal staircase, but as the house had been built on different levels at different times there were little stairs that we children regarded as wholly delightful.

For instance, you opened a door, and there below you eight or nine steps led down into a charming old room with a window over the fields, with long narrow cupboards in the walls, and an old-fashioned grate with a hob. A schoolboy uncle had the honor of occupying this bedroom, but I remember, as little children, we used to climb up and down the wooden steps on many an adventure.

For another little flight of stairs, too, you had to open a door. Here was a long passage lit dimly at the further end by a casement window. My grandmother's linen room and store room were here, and we children would accompany her to choose, from long rows on a shelf, a pot of homemade jam for the nursery tea. From this passage descended the narrow twisting cottage-like stairs to a door that opened surprisingly into the big kitchen.

The last of the little stairs I knew when I was very small indeed. For the five or six steps with their own wooden rail led off the corridor to the nursery wing.

* * *

THOSE NURSERIES—how much they meant to us from our babyhood up to our school and college days when, empty of children, they gave us quiet rooms to read, write, paint, dream in, and where we could make a noise, and be as untidy as we liked. What a comfort, on cold winter mornings, when a coal fire blazed in the little old iron grate, and a kettle steamed on the hob, and Jack Frost had covered the window with traceries of fern and palm trees!

The first room was the nursery proper, and a dear little country room it was. Its high window looked down on the kitchen garden with its box-edged paths. Beyond was a farmyard with great black barns and hayricks, and a pond where ducks swam and horses came to drink the water muddied by their shaggy hooves. Beyond the village were the fields and the wide far-spread smiling countryside—the fenland that made me forever love flat landscapes with the drama of moving cloud and immense sky. It is good, I feel confident, for a child to have so wide an outlook from the high nursery window.

The little room itself was simple enough. The walls were papered from ceiling to floor with bright colored pictures from the Christmas Annuals and with printed pictures from Punch with the jokes underneath. On wet days those walls were our picture gallery, easily repaired if baby fingers sometimes made a gap. There was a little hole in the wainscot where we thought a mouse lived, and later we imagined a secret passage down through the house and the whole world.

Our nurse and the women servants were all countryfolk who had served our grandparents for many years, and were our friends whom we visited, having tea with them in their thatched cottages in the village. In turn, they joined us, by special invitation, at our nursery tea. Other honored guests were our three schoolboy uncles, stalwart young giants, and the child-aunt came too, her long plaits of hair and frock to the ankles making her almost grown-up to our eyes. For such tea-parties our table was graced with a bunch of ox-eyed daisies and tottergrass, or the pink bloom of sweet-briar and dog-roses.

* * *

OUT OF THE LITTLE nursery opened our big playroom, where we built the Tower of Babel to the ceiling with our bricks and danced round it until it crashed! The noise did not matter, as there was only the stone dairy beneath. The window of the little night nursery was set in a nest of ivy, and here was the most wonderful stair of all. For it led up over a low cupboard to a door high up in the wall. The top of the cupboard was the landing, and the cupboard itself would hold two children who wanted to live in a cave. Could anything be more desirable than such a cupboard and such a stair?

The door in the wall opened into box-rooms where we were forbidden to go. But we did not want to. We children had our own domain—the nursery wing with its four rooms. For there was yet another room, a little slip of a room, where, until I was seven, I went to sleep hearing the hoot of owls in the wood, and woke to the stir of birds in the ivy, and the throb of the threshing-machine in the fields at dawn.

M. A. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE THREE MUSICIANS: *A Painting by Le Nain*

LITTLE is known about three French painters who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century. They were the brothers Louis, Antoine, and Mathieu Le Nain. It is known that they were members of the French Academy, although their manner of painting was unlike that of painters in the Academy. The three Le Nains differed utterly in subject matter from their contemporaries, and yet one may say that their pictures are as French as those of Poussin, or Watteau. The Le Nains chose simpler and often more realistic subject matter, comparable with the genre painters of the Spanish school.

The Le Nain pictures, when they are signed, bear only the family name, Le Nain. Consequently they have left a nice problem for connoisseurs to solve. This portrayal of young musicians may have been done by one of the elder brothers, Antoine. One boy holds the sheet of music in his hand, as he sings to the stringed accompaniment played by the other two. The picture is more idealized and picturesque than the Le Nains commonly known, in which peasants and simple folk are portrayed in homelike scenes. The bright light on the faces, the exuberantly curled hair, and the large ample folds of drapery put this picture in the class of baroque art.

Where the Swans Ring for Food

WHAT a thrill there is in Wells! . . . In spite of the big chars-à-banc that pile up in the square, it seems that the sound of coach wheels has not quite died away on the London road. Wells is perfect. It is genuinely medieval, with no self-consciousness, and no abasement to the tourist. Behind the stout wall which runs round the cathedral is something you will see nowhere else in England: an inhabited medieval castle, complete with fortifications and moat. In this marvelous place lives the Bishop of Wells.

I sat on the grass beside the moat, watching his lordship's ducks and swans. They have hatched the most delightful fluffy families. I saw a swan swim up and ring the bell of the gatehouse! I rubbed my eyes. Was this a fairy tale? I looked at the white bird, half expecting that he might turn into a prince in white satin breeches. He did it again! He took up a string that lay in the water and pulled it! A bell beneath the window of the gatehouse tinkled, the window opened, a crust of bread flew through the air and hit him on the head; he worried it under water, summoned his family to him, rang the bell again, and more food arrived!

I walked over the drawbridge and took the brass knocker in my hand. A small postern opened.

"Whenever the swans are hungry they ring the bell!" explained the girl. "We never disappoint them. We keep a tray of food always ready to throw out when they ask for it. They teach the cygnets to ring too! The ducks do it sometimes, but not so often as the swans."

I returned to the grass of the moat, watching the birds ring for their food. The cathedral bells chimed a quarter. The sun was mellow over old walls. I could see the fortifications of the Bishop's palace bending round to bastions fitted with sentry walks and slits for bowmen. What a place to live in!—From "In Search of England," by H. V. MORTON. (New York: McBride.)

The Song Catcher

WOODROW GIBSON, brother to Ambrose, was a "song catcher," one of the other boys told me. "He's a song catcher, he is." I liked the word and straightway made it mine, applied it to myself. I, too, am a song catcher, though I cannot sing. . . .

The word "ballad" or "ballet" has a special meaning in the mountains, signifying not the song itself, either words or music, but a written copy of the words. I learned to ask eagerly with respect to my desired specimen, "Have you a ballet of it?",

Aunt Piny conceded that she knew part of "The Brown Girl," which I speedily took down. Several small boys appeared from nowhere to listen, their eyes bright as squirrels', their teeth flashing in bashful grins. . . .

"Polly knows some old songs," offered Aunt Delilah.

Polly, a comely young woman with a strong face, pleasant eyes, and an air of quiet friendliness, was diffident at first. She doubted if she knew anything I'd care about, but when I questioned her as to specific folk songs she was amazingly helpful. She remembered some of those her father had sung, and others that old people in the community had known. She proved to possess that type of mind invaluable to a collector, one that has enjoyed the old ballads, sung them for pleasure, and treasured them with affection, not from scientific interest but from spontaneous fondness for them. When I asked about some special song, she said, "I think I've forgot just how that goes, but I've got a ballet of it."

"Oh, please, may I see it?"

"Of course." She disappeared into the front room and came back presently. "It's somewhere here in my ballet box."

She put into my lap that treasure, a ballet box, wherein copies of old songs were kept. My hands trembled with eagerness, as I saw the yellowed papers with their penciled words. . . . Timidly I asked Miss Polly if she would lend it to me long enough to make copies. It was a request I myself should not have granted a stranger. Would she let those precious papers, for which she had no duplicates, go out of her hands?

"Of course," she said heartily.

Then I spoke further. "I shall be making several copies at once on my typewriter. Should you rather have copies like print than these written ones?"

"Yes, I would."

"So if I send you typed copies I may keep these?"

"Sure."

Could such good fortune be mine? I held the precious box tenderly in my lap all the way down that incredible road.—From "A Song Catcher in Southern Mountains," by DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Fervent and Effectual Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded in Luke's Gospel that one of the disciples of Christ Jesus came to him and said (Luke 11:1), "Lord, teach us to pray." The disciples knew that their Master had sometimes spent the night in prayer alone on the mountain, and afterwards they had seen him, in the strength of such prayer, cast out demons and heal the sick and the sinning. Many of the disciples were devout men and doubtless had often prayed earnestly, as they understood prayer; but they must have recognized that the prayers of Christ Jesus were more potent than theirs. When they had failed to heal the lunatic boy, they asked their Master (Matthew 17:19), "Why could not we cast him [the devil] out?" And he answered (17:20), "Because of your unbelief," and then added (17:21), "Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."

Christ Jesus taught his followers the prayer which is recognized by all Christendom, the prayer which binds all men together in one universal brotherhood with its opening phrase, "Our Father." In the chapter on Prayer in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy reveals the Christianly scientific meaning of prayer, the fervent and effectual prayer which heals the sick and the sinning. This chapter concludes with the Lord's Prayer and its spiritual interpretation. Mrs. Eddy states that the Lord's Prayer "covers all human needs" (*ibid.*, p. 16); and an earnest, unprejudiced study of its spiritual interpretation, given in the Christian Science textbook, reveals to the earnest student the real meaning of prayer and its application to every human need.

Speaking of prayer, Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:7), "Use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." Then he made that statement of spiritual fact which underlies all true, efficacious prayer (Matthew 6:8), "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him."

Why then do we need to pray if our needs are already known to the all-loving Father? We do not pray to Him as to a severe judge to conciliate Him, or plead with Him to give us what He has already bestowed upon all in abundance. We pray in order to bring our thinking into accord with divine Mind, to remind ourselves of the divine facts, which are harmonious, unchanging, and ever operative here and now.

Those to whom prayer is an unaccustomed experience may often begin to pray with a simple cry for help, as a child may cry out for his mother when afraid of the darkness. And such a cry for help to a higher power is an acknowledgment of the inadequacy of mere human courage in time of need. The gradual awakening to what God is, the increasing understanding of His nature and ability, enlarges our understanding of prayer. Thus our prayer becomes more spiritual, and therefore more effectual, as our understanding of God develops.

Through the study of Christian Science our limited views of God, man, and the universe expand, and our sense of prayer widens its scope and efficacy. True prayer is knowing the truth about God and about man, His image and likeness. Prayer is knowing the truth of God's allness, with quietness and confidence. Prayer includes gratitude, and joy and praise, for when the heart overflows with the realization of the facts of God's eternal goodness, the ever-presence and infinite power of His love and wisdom, we cannot help praising Him and being grateful for every evidence of His power. So it becomes as natural for us to pray as it is for birds to sing. Through this joyful prayer we daily expect and experience good, and reject evil as having no reality.

The Apostle James said (5:16), "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Perhaps we are sometimes apt to overlook the significance of the words "a righteous man." Jesus rebuked the prayer of the self-righteous Pharisee. He showed that there was no efficacy or purification in such a prayer. But as we gain a clearer understanding of God as divine Principle and of man as obedient to divine Principle, we shall see more clearly that the "prayer of a righteous man availeth much." When we are humbly endeavoring to obey divine Love as far as we understand it, in the details of daily living, we should also expect the results of our obedience in answered prayer.

Mrs. Eddy says that Jesus' "humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth, —of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 12). As we strive to reach this standard, our prayers will be fervent and effectual. They will heal the sick and the sinning, and blot out of our own thinking, all that is unlike God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Prière fervente, efficace

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ÉVANGILE de Luc rapporte qu'un des disciples vint dire au Christ Jésus (Luc 11:1): "Seigneur, enseigne-nous à prier." Les disciples savaient que leur Maitre avait quelquefois passé la nuit en prière, seul sur la montagne; ils l'avaient ensuite vu, avec la force que lui avait donnée cette prière, chasser les démons, guérir les malades et les pécheurs. La plupart des disciples étaient des hommes pieux qui sans doute avaient souvent prié avec ferveur, d'après leur compréhension de la prière; mais ils avaient dû reconnaitre que les prières du Christ Jésus étaient plus puissantes que les leurs. N'ayant pu guérir un enfant lunatique, ils demandèrent au Maitre (Matthieu 17:19): "Pourquoi n'avons-nous pu chasser ce démon?" Jésus répondit: "C'est parce que vous manquez de foi;" puis il ajouta (17:21): "Mais cette sorte de démons ne sort que par la prière et par le jeûne."

A ceux qui le suivaient, Jésus le Christ enseigna la prière qu'accepte toute la chrétienté, la prière qui rapproche tous les hommes en une fraternité universelle par ce début: "Notre Père." Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, au chapitre intitulé La Prière, Mary Baker Eddy révèle la signification chrétiennement scientifique de la prière, de cette prière efficace et fervente qui guérit les malades et les pécheurs. Le même chapitre se termine par l'oraison dominicale avec son interprétation spirituelle. Mrs. Eddy déclare que l'oraison dominicale "répond à tous les besoins humains" (*ibid.*, p. 16); et si, toute prévention mise à part, le chercheur sincère étudie sérieusement l'interprétation spirituelle que donne le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, il y trouvera le vrai sens de la prière et son application à tous les problèmes humains.

Concernant la prière, le Christ Jésus dit (Matthieu 6:7): "N'usez pas de vaines redites, comme font les païens, qui pensent être exaucés en parlant beaucoup." Il exprima ensuite le fait spirituel qui sert de base à toute vraie prière efficace (Matthieu 6:8): "Votre Père sait de quoi vous avez besoin, avant que vous le lui demandiez."

Mais si le Père plein d'amour connait déjà nos besoins, pourquoi faut-il que nous priions? Nous ne nous adressons pas à Dieu comme à un juge sévère que nous chercherions à nous concilier; nous ne Le supplions pas de nous donner ce qu'Il a déjà conféré en abondance à tous les hommes. Nous prions pour mettre notre penser d'accord avec l'Entendement divin, pour nous rappeler les faits divins qui sont harmonieux, immuables, opérants ici même et dès maintenant.

Ceux qui n'ont pas coutume de prier commenceront peut-être par un simple cri de détresse, un appel à Dieu; c'est ainsi qu'un enfant appelerait sa mère parce qu'il a peur de l'obscurité. Crier vers un pouvoir supérieur pour en obtenir du secours, c'est reconnaitre l'insuffisance du courage simplement humain lorsque les circonstances sont critiques. A mesure que nous nous éveillons à la connaissance de Dieu, que nous saisissons mieux Sa nature et Son pouvoir, notre compréhension de la prière s'élargit. Ainsi notre prière devient plus spirituelle et par conséquent plus efficace, lorsque se développe notre compréhension de Dieu.

L'étude de la Science Chrétienne élargit les vues limitées que nous avions précédemment au sujet de Dieu, de l'homme et de l'univers; c'est pourquoi notre sens de la prière devient plus large, plus efficace. La vraie prière consiste à connaitre la vérité touchant Dieu et Son image ou Sa ressemblance, l'homme. Prier, c'est connaitre la vérité avec calme et confiance, savoir que Dieu est tout. La prière implique la gratitude, la joie, les louanges; en effet, quand notre cœur comprend l'éternelle bonté de Dieu, la présence constante et l'infini pouvoir de Son amour et de Sa sagesse, nous ne pouvons faire autrement que de louer Dieu et d'apprécier toutes les preuves de Son pouvoir. Alors prier devient pour nous aussi naturel que chanter l'est pour les oiseaux. Par la prière faite avec joie, nous nous attendons chaque jour au bien, nous en faisons l'expérience, et nous rejetons le mal comme une chose sans réalité.

L'apôtre Jacques a dit (5:16): "La prière fervente du juste a une grande efficace." Peut-être n'avons-nous pas toujours suffisamment remarqué que dans ce verset il s'agit du "juste." Jésus avait réprouvé la prière de l'orgueilleux pharisien. Il avait montré qu'une oraison de ce genre était inefficace et ne purifiait pas le cœur. Mais quand nous parvenons à comprendre clairement que Dieu est le Principe divin et que l'homme Lui obéit, nous reconnaissons d'autant mieux la vérité de cette déclaration: "La prière fervente du juste a une grande efficace." Si en toute humilité et jusque dans les détails de la vie quotidienne, nous nous efforçons d'obéir à l'Amour divin selon la mesure de notre compréhension, nous pouvons nous attendre à ce que notre obéissance ait pour résultat l'exaucement de nos prières.

Mrs. Eddy cite l'exemple de Jésus, "dont les humbles prières étaient de profondes et consciencieuses affirmations de la Vérité,—de la ressemblance de l'homme avec Dieu et de l'unité de l'homme avec la Vérité et l'Amour" (*Science et Santé*, p. 12). Faisons des efforts pour atteindre à cette norme, et nos prières seront ferventes, efficaces. Elles guériront les malades et les pécheurs; elles effaceront dans notre propre penser tout ce qui ne ressemble point à Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Chinese Painting

HIGH on the scroll—
A zigzag of moth-blue cliffs;
In the foreground—
A purple pony,
Poised alone
In a crystal swirl of water;
At the silken base—
A bright red fish
Near a parallel clump of reeds.

M. M. M.

Novel Changes in the Twentieth Century

HAVE you ever paused to consider that astonishing conversation over the dinner-table at the Veneerings', in the second chapter of "Our Mutual Friend"? No? You think it quite an ordinary conversation, rather below than above the usual Dickens average? You are quite right. That, in fact, is the point. It is because it is ordinary that it is so extraordinary.

It is easy enough to see how the idea of a dinner-party rose in Dickens's thought. For the purpose of his plot (a highly melodramatic affair) he had to convey the information that John Harmon had come over to Britain from beyond the seas, the disinherited son of a man who had made an immense fortune in Dust. Nothing could be simpler than to gather half-a-dozen people round a table, and have one of them tell the others this simple tale.

Dickens is merely running true to his customary form in making each of these half-dozen individual listeners a distinct and clearly recognizable person. There is the vague Twemlow, agitated by the torturing doubt that he is not Veneering's oldest friend; the unlikable Lady Tippins, with her host of imaginary young men; and there are the Three Buffers and the man who resembles an Analytical Chemist, as well as the Veneerings themselves, and Eugene Lightwood and Mortimer and the amazing Mr. Podsnap. Most of these people have nothing to do with the story; they have no structural part in the plot; yet Dickens makes them live as vividly, cause as incisive an impression, as the friend one had lunch with yesterday.

Modern novelists seem to have lost the faculty for doing this kind of thing. In Wells's "Clissold" and "The Anatomy of Frustration" is there a single character, not perhaps memorable, but who can even be remembered? Are not the men and women in the stories of Aldous Huxley, who talk incessantly about economics, and politics, and biology, and manners, just mere names, collections of letters stuck at the beginning or end of innumerable speeches? In Compton Mackenzie's latest work, "The East Wind of Love,"—a book that contains marvels of minute observation—the three chief people, Emil and Miriam Stern and John Ogilvie, discuss all things under the sun, but never come to life. The author gives us their opinions, but not themselves.

With the Victorians generally, and Dickens in especial, the direct converse is the case. In Dickens and Trollope, for example, there is no recognition at all of the fact that people talk not only of personal problems, but about books, about religion, about ethics, about politics. Trollope's series of Barsetshire novels, which run to a greater length than "The Forsyte Saga" or Sir Hugh Walpole's Herries stories, are concerned entirely with clergymen, ranging from bishops to humble curates. Yet in all their hundreds of pages there is no reference whatever to the intellectual problems with which, at the time that Trollope wrote, England was seething.

Thus, if the novel has lost, with the passing of the decades, it has also, in some sort, gained. Formerly, it gave us, as it were, thinkers without thoughts; now it provides thoughts without thinkers. Some day, perhaps, it will give us both. H. H.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Portraiture Through the Ages

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A provocative exhibition called "Problems of Portraiture," assembled by E. M. Benson, is now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Although the modern French sculptor, Despiau, is characterized by Mr. Benson as "a twentieth-century Roman with a Frenchman's sensibilities," one of the most striking analogies in the show may be traced between that artist's portrait of Madame Jallot, and "Portrait of a Dignitary" by some forgotten Sumerian who practiced his art about 3000 B. C. Despiau, in the present, and the Sumerian of long ago, projected the same feeling toward their subject. In both instances the sitter was corpulent, enjoyed life and shows it in the pleasant, comfortable smile that enlivens the entire countenance. The weight of the body is ably expressed by the masses of the head.

Another interesting analogy occurs between portraits produced by artists widely separated geographically and in technical cunning. Particularly striking is a portrait pottery jar produced in Peru when placed beside Goya's self-portrait. The expression about the mouth and the general feeling for the head are strangely similar, even though the Spaniard's head is longer and the Peruvian's broader.

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A few out-and-out commission portraits have been introduced. They supply contrast, and drive home the point that portraiture becomes free creative expression only when the artist has a definite feeling for his subject, and when that feeling is not stilted or curbed by the subject. There is very little that smacks of the "meal-ticket" in the exhibition.

Self-portraits, naturally, are especially free in expression. They include, besides the Goya, a Cézanne and a Van Gogh.

As there are influences and interinfluences from period to period, country to country, race to race, with occasional throw-backs over long periods, the exhibition demonstrates effectively the universal appeal of art, and suggests that "periods," of which interior decorators and archaeologists are so fond, exist only as artificial barriers to a broader understanding of the message of art.

Nothing is left out, as the exhibition sweeps from mummy case portraits to William Gropper's portrait of Kuniyoshi, and the study of John Marin by Lachaise.

Eyes, as Matisse uses them, are traced back to their prototypes on the mummy cases; while an unusual and exquisite little bearded stone head with painted brown eyes by some Christian Coptic sculptor suggests that El Greco, who has handed down so much to modernity, himself drew stylistic hints from the ancients.

* * *

The exhibition does not shirk the important problem of camera versus brush in the development of contemporary portraiture. In fact, it recognizes the camera as a tool and devotes an entire room to photographic prints and to excerpts from such films as "Intolerance," with particular attention to Mae Marsh; to "Menilmontant," by the Russian Kirsonov, and to Emil Jannings in "The Last Laugh."

It is well known that, through centuries of portraiture, hands have proved as character-revealing as the face. This is as true of the camera study as of the painting, print or drawing. Rembrandt made no more significant study of hands than did the director of "Intolerance" when he portrayed a girl's emotion in the courtroom.

Incidentally "Problems of Portraiture" actually incorporates as part of an art exhibition these film excerpts, which have as companions a series of character photographs made by Walker Evans for the Resettlement Administration. Stieglitz, Eugene Atget and Steichen rub elbows with Rembrandt, Hals, Meckenem, Dürer, Nanteuil, Aldegrever, Delacroix, Corot and many others.

How the camera virtually superseded the art of the miniature painter is also shown, by placing such miniatures as the Duplessis "Franklin" and "Charles Harris," by Malbone, near daguerreotypes by Josiah Johnson Hawes and character photographs by Davis Octavius Hill, Mathew Brady and his assistant, Alexander Gardner.

That the master painter welcomes rather than disdains the photographic record is also indicated by showing that Disderi's photograph of Princess Pauline of Metternich was used by Degas in his "Portrait of a Woman."

American portraits range from the quaintly primitive "Portrait of Miss Van Alen," by Pieter Vanderlyn, and the amusing wood statuette of Henry Ward Beecher by some unknown folk sculptor, through sensitive portraits by Sargent and Whistler to Franklin C. Watkins's impression of his fellow artist, Raphael Sabatini, and Orozco's vigorous study of Julia Peterkin, the author.

It is an exhibition that does much to prove the dignity and insight of portraiture as it has swept down through the ages, and to demonstrate that whether the artist be Chinese or French, English, American, German, Italian or Peruvian he reacts to character with much the same quality of emotion.

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Kreutzberg: One-Man Dance Theater

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

Harald Kreutzberg, now crossing the continent in his tenth American tour, gave his last New York recital of the season at the Guild Theater on the evening of Oct. 24, to a sold-out and loudly acclamatory house. He had danced in the same place the Sunday evening before and also in the Saturday evening students dance recital series at the Washington Irving High School. He had been absent from this country for two years.

Kreutzberg has always been popular in the United States, from before his early appearances with Yvonne Georgi, through a less successful season (1932) with an ensemble of four girls, to these latter years, when he captures his audience single-handed. Time has proved that this original among dancers is best set off by solo performance.

It is interesting to speculate why this is so—as it was interesting to observe from the lounge (being first to arrive and an hour ahead of time) the audience straying in in pairs and odd numbers, and ruminate on the components of his especial following.

The conclusion reached, on the second subject of meditation, was that Kreutzberg's chief appeal is to youth. The De Basil Ballet Russe was offering its more spectacular wares at the Metropolitan Opera House; Blanche Evan, at the Labor Stage Theater, was doing "Nazi Dialogues" and other controversial themes, assisted by Benjamin Zemach in his own solos, for the benefit of the socially conscious young, and there were numerous other attractions. But a theaterful of young people (mostly) had sought out Kreutzberg above all the others and sat before him enspelled.

* * *

It is his flair for gaiety that wins them, and of course the dazzling polish and finished form of his art. He loves to make the gay dance and says it is harder to do than the serious or tragic one. It is difficult to be funny without being silly, he says. Yet it is in the gay dance that he excels.

This gaiety (it seldom goes as deep as humor) is devicefully wrought by the quip and the quirk of hands and feet, the saucy leg, a sudden change in key or tempo, and the abrupt, inconclusive ending. It tells no tale, preaches no moral. It is completely dance-contained. And it is distinctly Continental, bordering often on Teutonic grotesqueries, as in the last two of the Three Merry Dances for Children—"Happy Faun" and "Old Vienna"—which closed his program two years ago and closed the program under discussion, and which evoke the loudest laughter. The first of this merry triptych, "Little Pastorale," is more delicately engaging, and the established encore, "Spanish Cavalier," is actually witty.

There are many highly buffed facets in Kreutzberg's dances to contribute to their scintillant effect. Musicality is notable among them. His new "Vagabond's Song" (Smetana) like the older "Dance Through the Streets" (Albeniz) rings with the quality of song-in-dance. The new "Barcarolle—Tempi di Ballo," distills the essence of Scarlatti's music into a choice bouquet. Chopin's Mazurka in C sharp minor is one example of music visualized (or just danced to) without jar. Then there are those changes of key or tempo, transitions of mood, rhythmic nuances, all deriving from musical source and feeling.

* * *

The painter quality is another facet. Kreutzberg's background was that of singer, actor, painter and designer, before he quite accidentally fell into dancing while a student at the Dresden Academy of Design, when a group of actors from the Dresden Playhouse banded to study with Mary Wigman and asked him to join them. He had previously studied ballet in Breslau.

The singer background accounts for the vocal ejaculations he has introduced into some of his new pieces—the shout of glee ending the "Vagabond's Song," the long drawn cry of anguish at the climax of "Furioso" (second movement of the two-part "Death"), the brief declamations in the new Greek cycle based on the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus, presented the week before.

The designer is felt, not only in the costumes, which are superbly right for each occasion, unusual in color combination, rare in fabric (the idea for the costume comes, he says, with the idea for the dance), but in the dance designs themselves. They are asymmetrically patterned, balanced by irregular detail and oddly placed accents, which achieve unity without the monotony of setness.

And the actor is evident in the one-man theater Kreutzberg sets in motion upon the stage, to project, he says, in dance, the traits and foibles, the motives and moods, of man.

Kreutzberg is still a good deal preoccupied with the macabre elements of this man, in his most abysmally mortal aspects. He spins a tenuous web of morbidity in "The Romantic" around a motto taken from the German poet, Holderlin (whom he likens to the English Keats):

> . . . darkness draws on, and all alone
> Under high heaven, forever am I.

The torsion of his "Hangman's Dance" is distressing to watch. In striking robes of cerise and black he contrasts the quiet, bitter mourning of "Lullaby" with the wild charge of despair in Furioso, here dropping the black mantle and allowing the red garment to blaze with the dance of fury.

His new version of "Orpheus' Lament for Eurydice" is a somewhat more tempered transmutation of sorrow into art. This was done as a group dance to music of Roger-Ducasse under title of "Lamentation of Orpheus," the season he toured with an ensemble. Here is a case of the solo dancer intensifying the theme. For now, the marvellous black and silver costume with silver-wreathed headdress, the strange play with the silver mask (of Eurydice) the dexterous handling of the mourning-colored lilac drapery, the dance movement itself, though a little extreme in spots, embody in more significant design the classic legend.

The new music for this dance is by Friedrich Wilckens, Kreutzberg's musical collaborator and piano accompanist who is always on hand to compose for the dance that does not find its complement in or is not inspired by music already written.

Kreutzberg is to make a picture in Vienna, under the direction of Willy Forst, at the end of the touring season, and the scenario is not yet hit upon. He is to act and dance the leading role. But he does not want to burst irrelevantly into dancing as, in some singing pictures, the tenor star is prone to burst without warning into song, or, as in dance pictures, the recital or stage show is interpolated hit or miss. He wants the dance to belong to the human story and he thinks it can rightly belong only by keeping it the dream world, or on the plane of fantasy. For the realm of the dance is the realm of fantasy, not realism, he believes.

These asides of "he says" and "he believes" were culled from a 10-minute interview in Kreutzberg's dressing-room, where masks and headgear strewed the dressing-tables and the strongly-watted bulbs threw ominous shadows on the somber costumes hanging on their pegs and drew bright radiations from the gay ones. He was a little out of breath from working out the complicated turns and staccato steps of his opening Mazurka. And a little out of time from anxiety to go over his whole program before dressing for the performance. A small young man, in thick-soled street shoes and a broad-shouldered business suit. Only his sensitive artist face and shaven head linked him with the brilliant figure that was soon to appear on the other side of the curtain.

Chicago Opens Its Music Season

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Frederick Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra made a departure from a long-cherished tradition when in opening their season (Oct. 14) they omitted a classic symphony from the program. Not only was Glière's monumental "Ilia Mourometz" brought in as the high artistic light of the occasion, but the conductor even invited the subscribers to the concerts to attend the final rehearsal in the morning and hear him talk about the composition, as well as hear members of the orchestra perform subjects from it. Mr. Stock was in admirable form, conducting the whole program with verve and enthusiasm. The listeners, too, were eager and applauseful, and not only offered homage to the veteran director, but were polite in welcoming Mr. Weicher, the successor to Mischa Mischakoff in the concertmaster's chair.

As on former occasions, Glière's symphony made an impressive effect. Mr. Stock's curtailment of some of the Russian composer's prolixity worked no harm to the score and the orchestra rose to its opportunities in the performance of music that is full of color and effect. If the conductor was meticulous in his endeavours to bring out everything that Glière had put in, he was also not disinclined to add sonorities of his own. The section of the work that describes in sound the petrification of Ilia Mourometz, generously amplified by Mr. Stock, surely contained louder noises than often have been heard in Orchestra Hall.

The remainder of the, program provided music that was familiar as well as fine. The "Academic Festival" Overture by Brahms, which served as a curtain-raiser to the season, was played with appropriate spirit, and conductor and orchestra gave poetry and imaginativeness to Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" and to the Bacchanale provided by Wagner for the Paris production of "Tannhäuser."

While it is generally believed in Chicago that the musical season has not definitely begun until Mr. Stock's organization has had its innings, the Illinois Symphony Orchestra preceded it (Oct. 10) with a concert conducted by Dr. Nicolai Sokoloff. The latter musical presented the E minor Symphony by Rachmaninoff as the chief feature of his program, but he also offered for the first time in these parts two sections of Arthur Shepherd's "Horizons" and a work—"The Banjo Picker"—by John Powell that, originally composed for piano, had been arranged for orchestra by Modest Altschuler.

Dr. Sokoloff and his musicians gave an interpretation of the symphony that was phenomenally inspired. Clearly the conductor had caught the emotional sweep and surge that belongs to Rachmaninoff's music and had been able to communicate it to his players. Mr. Shepherd's "Horizons" proved to be well worth while, not only for the circumstance that the movements were admirably scored, but because their contents, concerned with the western plains, were racy of the soil.

Unconcerned with symphonic art, but not less interesting for all that, have been three concerts given under the auspices of Northwestern University, in which music history was traced in actual music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and played on harpsichords and the clavichord by Messrs. Manuel and Williamson. Those performers, who apparently have probed deeply into their subject, talked about, as well as performed, works by Bach and by composers who preceded him. The Chicago A Cappella Choir, conducted by Noble Cain, travelled somewhat further down the corridor of time by singing music that had already become ancient when the Leipzig master was alive, as well as some that was the product of his day. The worth of this music-making was not a little enhanced by the comments of Cecil Smith, which were admirable in their authority and worth.

A Clergyman Is Unfrocked

By Arthur Pollock

New York

New York has a play now about the difficulties clergymen sometimes encounter when they try to live by the word of God alone, rebel against the dry formalism of those content to make a church a mere club for snobs. "Many Mansions," at the Biltmore Theater, was written by Jules Eckert Goodman, who learned the craft of the theater some years back, and his son, Eckert Goodman.

This proves a fascinating subject, a subject that deserves the finest, most sensitive treatment. That sort of treatment "Many Mansions" does not succeed in giving it, but it remains nevertheless an interesting attempt. The elder Goodman, perhaps, remembers too well the theatrical tricks of the days in which he first became a playwright and lets artificiality weaken the force of his drama. And the actors, well directed by Lee Strasberg as they are, and good actors, many of them, to boot, sound painfully theatrical altogether too often. We have become used to hearing the ring of truth in the theater. It does not ring out often enough in "Many Mansions." True as many incidents of the play may be, they are permitted to seem and sound like make-believe.

A typical honest, earnest, well-bred American boy decides that he wants to go into the ministry. So in their play the authors say. But the fact remains that this young man has more of the good-looking young actor about him than the simple, intelligent young American. When his family hears of his determination his parents consider it outrageous. He is in love with a girl and his leaving her almost breaks her heart; she marries without love and unhappily. When later she begs him to give up the work the usefulness of which he has begun to doubt, he cannot do it. No doubt such things do happen, but not to the boy and girl these playwrights have put into their play, not to the two we see upon the stage.

The boy goes to a divinity school and is disillusioned. Then we see him trying to awaken the interest of youth in the church in a small town in the Middle West. His superior is old-fashioned and disapproves of everything he does. He goes thence to a fashionable church and there his eagerness to make the world better gets him into further trouble. He is unfrocked. He goes back to the girl he loves.

The production is attractive enough, having clever settings by John Koenig for 15 swiftly moving scenes. Mr. Strasberg in staging it has done the best possible with the falsities of its speech and action. Vaughan Glaser manages to seem more believable than any of his fellow players, Gage Clarke plays with a nice intelligence. Alexander Kirkland, Flora Campbell and Katherine Squire add to the play's attractiveness as a "show," though they can do little with it as a valid study of its subject. Seth Arnold is effective as the old-fashioned minister of the Middle West.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harald Kreutzberg in Three Classic Poses: Center, From "Orpheus' Lament for Eurydice"; at the Sides, From the New Greek Cycle, Based on the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus

A Monteverdi Opera Revived

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

Opera is probably the most ingenious of all forms of art. The invention and construction of music alone constitute an abstract activity that demands not only imagination but also a mathematical faculty for forming combinations. The amalgamation with drama complicates matters still more. Before music can assert itself over the other conspicuous factors of the stage, or become the dominant effect, it must develop into a strong and very mobile means of expression. Moreover, it cannot violate its own laws. It is obliged to follow them as faithfully as it does the laws of the theater. In the operatic masterpieces of Gluck, and particularly in those of Mozart, we find these double sets of rules carried out in the most wonderful way. One of the best examples of how music lends form to the action is, I think, to be found in the two big finales in "Figaro."

One recalls with admiration the names of those who centuries ago prepared the way for opera practically out of nothing; especially of the man who was the first to succeed in building a synthetic work of art with music and a plot—Claudio Monteverdi. Recently we heard one of his last works, "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," excellently arranged by Ernst Krenek. Nearly 300 years ago the opera was heard for the first time in Venice. Its revival was a difficult task, as, except for the voice, only the bass and a few treble parts are given in the old manuscripts. The middle voices are completely absent, as well as all indications for orchestration.

Krenek has now undertaken to supplement the missing parts, to orchestrate and give a new dramatic musical setting to the whole opera. His accomplishment, from a musical point of view, is almost equivalent to an original composition. For it was certainly not easy to discover, from the meager indications, the intentions of a composer whose style is unfamiliar to us. Krenek has, undoubtedly, striven more for theatrical effect than for historical accuracy. He wanted to prove, that opera could still be a vital thing on the stage of today, and in this he has succeeded.

What attracts the listener more than anything else is the bigness of the style. Yet this is not, in the ordinary sense, a "big" opera that derives its theatrical effects from choral scenes and spectacular show. On the contrary, the work is designed for more intimate effects. The subject of the drama, with an obviously historical background, is the relationship of a few characters to one another: Nero disowns his wife Octavia in order to make Poppea Empress of Rome. Nero, however, appears more as the lover than as the autocrat. The music, highly wrought in expression and extremely emotional in quality, indicates the joys and sorrows of the characters very much as in operas of a later date. One discovers the bigness of the style in the lines and character of the melodies to which Krenek has added an appropriate and ingenious accompaniment. The action gains an exalted quality through Seneca, the philosopher who, on account of his frankness, is condemned by Nero. His farewell to his friends is one of the most beautiful and touching scenes in the opera.

From this performance Paul Csonka, the artistic director of the recently founded International Operatic Society, has derived great credit. On his journeys across Europe he has with great skill collected an ensemble of excellent young singers who, though they are not famous yet, will perhaps soon become so. Max Sturzenegger and Krenek as conductors and Eugen Schulz-Breiden as producer worked with them in countless rehearsals and so achieved a performance of which the biggest theater need not have been ashamed. Hertha Glatz as Poppea, Hans Joachim Heinz as Nero and Dezsö Ernester as Seneca, as well as all the others who took part, were first rate histrionically and vocally.

At a later performance Csonka and his ensemble presented three one-act pieces: Milhaud's "Le Pauvre Matelot," Ibert's "Angélique" and Rossini's "La Cambiale di Matrimonio." Here again the International Operatic Society gave evidence of artistic powers. This time the conductor was Alberto Erede, an eminent musician under whose baton the orchestra and vocal ensembles achieved an almost Toscaninian precision. Ibert's opera, in particular, with Marisa Merlo and Alfred Hollander as protagonists, was, musically and scenically, a masterpiece. In its mordant humor and stimulating tempos it recalls the best French films. The public was enthusiastic.

Victoria in the Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Nowadays Queen Victoria dominates the West End of London as much as she ever did the west end of Europe. Until about four months ago the representation of that august monarch on a public stage or screen would have been a legal offence. But now that the ban has been removed she is to be found in Mr. Laurence Housman's "Victoria Regina" at the Lyric and in Mr. Herbert Wilcox's film, "Victoria the Great," at the Leicester Square Cinema. She also appears in Mr. Hugh Ross Williamson's "Mr. Gladstone" at the Gate, which, as a private subscription theater, is outside the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction.

There was a time when everything connected with the name of Victoria was synonymous with dullness. Victorianism meant horse-hair sofas and antimacassars and stuffy rooms. But Lytton Strachey, writing with brilliant malice, showed that the reign of Victoria could be productive of as much amusement and excitement as the times of rulers superficially more picturesque. Neither Mr. Williamson nor Mr. Housman belongs to Mr. Strachey's class of author. Mr. Housman leaves out the malice, Mr. Williamson the brilliance. Yet it is Mr. Williamson who has provided the more satisfying play.

* * *

"Victoria Regina" is a series of nine one-act dramas, each of them covering a single episode in the Queen's life. In every one of these scenes Mr. Housman writes with the utmost dramatic competence. He makes each point decisively and well. The character of Victoria in her home life, and as a woman, he develops with extreme skill.

Yet one cannot help reflecting that her home life and her character as a woman are precisely those things about Victoria in which the present age is not interested. The things that matter about her, the things, that is, which distinguish her from the millions of other women contemporaneously alive with her in Britain, are the things that pertain to her position. It is as Queen of England and as Empress of India that Victoria is notable. The British Empire may be a good thing, it may (as Gladstone uneasily felt) even be a bad thing. But it is certainly a big thing. This fact Mr. Housman fails to observe. As far as his play is concerned it might simply not exist. He gives us no sense of great issues, of tremendous problems, of the fierce rivalries of politics. At the Lyric Theater we certainly meet Victoria: but emphatically not "Victoria Regina."

* * *

The case of Mr. Williamson is very different. Where Mr. Housman is sympathetic and admiring, he is censorious and critical, and where Mr. Housman is bright and sparkling, he is inclined to be heavy and ponderous. But he does bring out the fundamental things in his people's characters. His Victoria is shrewish and unjust, but she is definitely not a woman to be ignored. She more than pulls her weight in the hurly-burly of politics and international negotiations.

Mr. Williamson's picture of Gladstone, aided by an eloquent performance by Mr. William Devlin, is, on the whole, very successful. The stage Gladstone lacks the vast excitingness of the original. But the author puts across his subject's perception of the dangers of Imperialism with skill, and Mr. Devlin speaks Gladstone's last address in the House of Commons with fire and impressiveness.

There are some who feel that perhaps too great praise has been lavished on the film version of Victoria's story. It would seem to be the least convincing of the three, although it has undoubted merits and considerable appeal. The fact that it was awarded the Cup of All Nations at the Fifth International Film Institute at Venice is at least earnest of its success.

Anna Neagle is charmful and moving as the young Victoria. Her transition to middle age is well done. But her final portrait of the old queen is not so satisfactory. The performance of Anton Walbrook in the difficult rôle of the Prince Consort is excellent. The film story is episodic, and lacking in continuity of interest.

J. J. HAYES

'Macbeth' Given At Dublin Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir have a flair for Shakespeare, and a feature of each season at the Gate has been the revival of at least one of Shakespeare's works. They have incidentally revolutionized Shakespearean presentations in Dublin by the simplicity of their staging, whereby each play can be given practically in its entirety. Frequently, this simplicity calls for resourcefulness in order to make convincing changes of scene without altering or moving the permanent set and always the demands are met satisfactorily and one leaves the Gate with the feeling that the play has been presented as the author saw it or as nearly so as it is now humanly possible to make it.

We have now had "Macbeth" and no play of Shakespeare's makes a greater demand on producer and actor. Hilton Edwards officiated in both capacities and the result was another of those triumphs to which we have become accustomed at his hands. This does not mean that the production was perfect. Once or twice Mr. Edwards's hand faltered and he fell short of what he set out to achieve. This was perhaps particularly noticeable in the scene which immediately followed the murder of Duncan. This great scene, of which Macduff is the center and summit, lacked the height of excitement and confusion that approaching panic called for. In the Banquet scene, too, the method of bringing on and taking off the Ghost, ingenious as it was, lost its effect by the inevitable repetition whereby the device became obvious. Apart from these two defects, the production reached a high level.

* * *

There are two ways—if not three—of playing Macbeth. There is the ranting, roaring style which is more or less traditional and conventional. There is the quiet, even progress which is more human. Hilton Edwards chose the latter way and, by maintaining complete control of his voice and always keeping it at the level of that of a man who is thinking aloud rather than giving conscious expression to his thoughts, gave a portrait of Macbeth as a victim of circumstances who, even as he swept voluntarily along the path leading to destruction, was in revolt.

This Macbeth was a man in travail until the moment when he realized that returning were as tedious as go o'er." Then he abandoned himself to his fate and became reckless in all he did. In the final scenes Macbeth was stricken with panic which he endeavored to keep within bounds.

* * *

Hilton Edwards made Macbeth the dominating figure in an apparently effortless way. He was human and at the same time he had majesty, dignity, despite the scorpion bites of conscience. He was well supported by a fine cast headed by Coralie Carmichael, who, as Lady Macbeth, also resisted the tempestuous and was ever the calm, calculating but none the less determined partner in cruelty. In his first scene, Miceal MacLiammoir, as Macduff, was not quite happy, but later he became the fine, manly character Shakespeare drew and he was very moving in the difficult scene in which he hears of the murder of his family.

Miceal MacLiammoir's setting was one of the most beautiful he has designed and it was suggestively lighted. For all its horrors, "Macbeth" contains some of Shakespeare's loveliest poetry and this, perhaps more than anything else, explains why the play has always enjoyed popularity. The references throughout to "things in nature" are most happy in their persistence and they stress marvellously the contrast between all that is wholesome in life and what Macbeth made life for himself and for others.

New York Hails Richard Tauber

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Really notable song recitals are now something of a rarity locally, so it was a particular pleasure to listen to Richard Tauber at the Town Hall on the evening of Oct. 26. Though six years had elapsed since his well-remembered series of recitals in New York, it is safe to say his fame had grown here, thanks to recordings of his voice and the movies. He was welcomed by a capacity house, which boasted a fine array of singers past and present, and the applause was of the most thunderous sort.

Certainly there are few vocalists before the public today who could not learn from him a valuable lesson in the management of that essential of essentials, breath. For one thing, his extraordinary breath control permits him to employ a dynamic scale of genuine tone that comprises every gradation from an imposing fortissimo to the lightest pianissimo. But no less remarkable in another way was the mastery of a variety of styles exhibited by the German tenor.

Here was a man who for a good many years has made a specialty of Lehár's operettas, singing their music with an exuberant verve and a beguiling grace that could hardly be surpassed. Yet on this occasion he delivered airs by Mozart with unblemished taste and in lyrics by Schubert, Grieg and Richard Strauss proved himself an authentic Lieder singer. Linguistically he was less versatile, employing, except for little excursions into English, only his native German. But his German, like Lotte Lehmann's, is a music in itself.

He opened his program with Tamino's "Dies Bildniss ist bezaubernd schön," from "The Magic Flute," and followed it with Don Ottavio's "Il mio tesoro" (sung in German translation) from "Don Giovanni." The rather openly knit melody of the first demands from the singer exceptional skill in phrasing, and the demand was met, for Mr. Tauber is of course an accomplished musician. The second was a model of clean and fluent execution and of stylistic elegance, yet sung with uncommon warmth.

Turning to Lieder, Mr. Tauber successfully expressed a variety of moods that ranged from the tragic intensity of "Der Doppelgänger" to the diversified joys of "Frühlingsglaude," "Die Post" and "Ungeduld." Especially in Grieg's "Letzter Frühling" did he capture the meaning of a somewhat elusive lyric and set it forth in phrase and tone. And only in another song of Grieg's "Ein Traum," was there a suspicion of operatic excess in the treatment of a Lied. But it must be admitted that Mr. Tauber's use of his exceedingly fine pianissimo was a bit overgenerous.

John Barbirolli placed a novelty on his second Philharmonic-Symphony program, offered in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 28. That leading Hungarian composer, Béla Bartók, had completed it a year ago and it is named, with the simplicity fashionable today, "Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta." The performance was the first in America.

The four movements into which the score is divided bear such time-honored legends as Andante tranquillo, Allegro, Adagio and Allegro molto. Rhythmically the work is complicated, tonality is absent, polyphony of the bitter modern sort is present. Needless to say, the instrumental effects, such as they are, have been devised by a master hand. Furthermore, the work is charged with an impetus that prevents it from being dull, whether or not it possess the staying power to keep it in the active repertory.

Before and after the novelty were heard respectively such hard-worked compositions as Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and Brahms's First Symphony. Seasoned listeners remarked once more Mr. Barbirolli's ability to obtain from his men a very emphatic fortissimo.

Business and Industry

Administration Moves to Give Financial Aid to Corn Farmers

Commerce and Finance

Buying of Cotton Cloth Is Sporadic; Prices Ease Off

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Sporadic buying activity featured primary cotton goods markets during the past week, but the trading pace slackened noticeably from the excited business of the previous week, and total sales were estimated at approximately half the week's output from the looms in the coarse goods division.

Gradually softening prices for raw cotton dampened buying enthusiasm and gray goods prices after showing an upward tendency under buying pressure, eased again and finished the week at the former levels. Second hands were not a noticeable factor in the week's business.

Finished Goods Reduced

The secondary markets gave evidence of a willingness to find a price floor on which seasonal trading could go forward, and finished goods prices were cut again to levels more commensurate with the latest gray goods quotations. Discounts on branded lines of sheets and pillow cases were lengthened, and percales were available at 2½ to 10 per cent longer discounts, the branded lines being priced on a basis of 13½ cents for 80 squares, a reduction of 1 cent.

Denims which had formerly been quoted on a basis of 15 cents, were cut to 12c for 2.20s, while chambrays and other similar colored yarn goods were whittled down to a basis of 9 cents for 3.90 yard goods. Towel prices were cut another 10 per cent on top of several previous reductions.

Wide goods showed some progress toward price stability, although the conditions encountered by the various types of goods in this division of the market varied widely. Prices were inclined to ease an eighth to a quarter.

Bag Makers Buy Heavily

In the primary markets, bag manufacturers were large buyers, and took millions of yards of print cloths, wide and narrow sheetings, and osnaburgs which were wanted chiefly for fertilizer bags. The most active single construction was the 38½-inch, 5.35 yard, 64 x 60's print cloths, which sold to the extent of some ten million yards during the week, much of it being for sugar bags. This construction moved in large volume at 4¾ cents, but firmed up later in the week to 4⅞ cents.

Narrow print cloths were rather active, being sought by some bag makers for special purposes. Practically all the standard sheeting constructions were moving to some extent, and some of them showed a firming price tendency.

Trading in carded broadcloths was meeting increasingly stiff competition from the combed broadcloths. On the higher count goods prices were proportionately low. Heavy goods such as drills and osnaburgs were not so active, but there was fair buying of osnaburgs at rather firm prices.

In the fine combed goods section, there was increased buying interest, stimulated by the savage curtailment now under way in most fine goods mills. Some business was reported on combed dimities. Considerable attention has been given to novelties and fancies. Rayon constructions also were showing increasing activity, but not much price betterment.

Drop in Bank Loans To Business Shown

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports a substantial decline in bank loans to business, industry and agriculture during the week ended October 27.

In its weekly condition statement of member banks in 101 cities, the Board said these loans, advanced with securities as collateral, dropped $6,000,000 to $593,000,000. Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured fell $51,000,000 to $4,187,000,000.

These loans, regarded as one of the best gauges of business demands for credit, have been trending generally upward this year.

Coincident with the drop in these advances, the board said the banks increased their holdings of government securities.

Holdings of direct federal obligations climbed $37,000,000 during the week to $7,933,000,000, while holdings of fully-guaranteed government securities rose $1,000,000 to $1,133,000,000.

The banks cut their holdings of other securities by $3,000,000 to $2,946,000,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

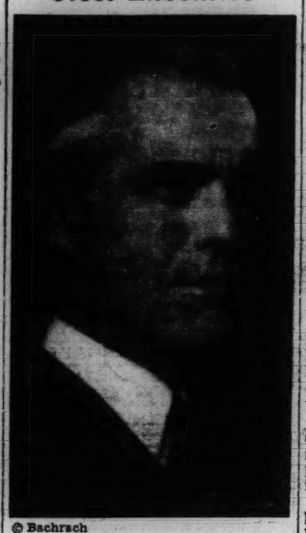
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Steel Executive



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John Lester Perry
Elevated to the Presidency of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company

J. L. Perry Made New President Of Carnegie Steel Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—J. L. Perry, elevated to the presidency of Carnegie-Illinois Steel, is a New Englander who moved to the South and quickly made friends.

As head of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co., United States Steel's Alabama subsidiary, he has taken an active interest in southern industrial, agricultural and commercial problems, proceeding on his oft-asserted principle that "as the South grows and expands my company will grow and expand."

He was appointed assistant manager of the American Steel & Wire Company's Worcester (Mass.) district in 1925, and in 1928 became manager of that district. In 1933 he was elected vice-president of the Steel and Wire Company, with headquarters in Cleveland.

Jones Says Roads Can Cut Expense Of Duplicate Service

CHICAGO (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said in an address here that railroad managements "should not rely too heavily upon increased rates to meet their problems."

"There is much the management can do by eliminating expensive and unnecessary duplication of service," he said.

Speaking at a banquet of the Association of State Street Seniors, Mr. Jones suggested that the railroads be divided into five systems west of the Mississippi—two occupying the northwest and middle northwest, two to the west and southwest, and one the central section.

East of the Mississippi, he suggested two systems to occupy the south and southeast, and two and possibly three the territory including St. Louis, Chicago and the East.

Mr. Jones said that 79 railroads and receivers of railroads have obtained loans amounting to approximately $1,000,000,000 from the RFC.

"It appears we have more railroad mileage than we can support," he said.

Value of Chicago Stocks Up in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the close of business for the week ended Oct. 30, 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value of $808,281,875. an increase of $49,030,125, or 6.46 per cent, as compared with the market value of $759,251,750 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 25 stocks had a market value of $1,761,841,875, indicating a decrease during the year of $953,560,000, or 54.12 per cent.

Commonwealth Edison Resigns From Institute

CHICAGO (AP)—The Commonwealth Edison Company announces it has withdrawn from membership in the Edison Electric Institute, trade organization of the electric power industry.

James Simpson, chairman of the company, said:

"We are not concerned with many of the questions that are of vital import to a large number of the members of the institute, and therefore, considered it good judgment to resign."

The Edison company, which operates within Illinois, does not come under the public utility company act which has been the target of attacks by some of the big companies which are prominent members of the trade organization.

Mr. Simpson indicated the company withdrew from the institute last July when its program for financial consolidation with affiliated concerns was pending before the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Interchemical Corp. Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Interchemical Corp., formerly International Printing Ink Corp., for the September quarter reported net profit of $195,202 before the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to 32 cents a common share, against $361,397 or 91 cents a share in the June quarter and $375,613 or 96 cents in the September, 1936, quarter.

Reinvestment Is Seen as Heavy On Balanced Budget

WASHINGTON (AP)—A balanced federal budget probably would send the owners of $2,000,000,000 in tax-free government securities searching for new fields of investment, fiscal authorities said.

They said a substantial sum—perhaps $400,000,000 to $600,000,000—may be included in the 1938 budget for paying off existing debt.

This, plus operation of financial provisions of the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts, would liquidate about $2,000,000,000 of federal obligations now in the hands of the public.

Under the security and rail pension laws, about $1,500,000,000 of the government debt will be shifted from private holders to the Treasury during the next fiscal year.

This transfer will be accomplished by retiring present outstanding obligations as they mature. Then, instead of selling new securities to the public, the Treasury will issue special obligations to security and railroad pension reserve accounts.

These obligations are issued against tax collections under the two social programs. The cash collected from the taxes drops into the Treasury's general fund and is spent for supplies, services, public works or other government expenses.

About $1,000,000,000 of the special obligations already have been issued, permitting the Treasury to borrow this amount without offering securities for sale to the public. Some of the special issues bear 2½ per cent interest and some 3 per cent. The average interest rate on the entire $37,000,000,000 federal debt now is 2.55 per cent.

President Roosevelt repeatedly has predicted Treasury income will level up with outgo in the next fiscal year, which begins July 1, 1938.

Officials said that whether the budget-balancing and debt retirement programs for next year materialize depends largely on future business trends and congressional action on a new farm program.

Window Glass Trade Gets 'Desist' Order From Federal Body

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered a large part of the window glass industry to abandon a price system alleged to be monopolistic.

Aimed at both manufacturers and wholesalers of window glass, the order prohibits them from combining to fix prices, classify buyers for illegal purposes, or exchanging information for the purpose of evading the order.

The commission charged that all glass buyers had been divided into "quantity" or large buyers and "carload," or small buyers. "Carload" buyers allegedly were charged 7½ per cent more than "quantity" buyers and forced to buy either directly from "quantity" buyers, or through "quantity" buyers from the factories. The 7½ per cent spread, it was charged, was split 2½ per cent to the factories and 5 per cent to the "quantity" buyer form, or through whom "carload" buyers received glass.

The order was directed at the window glass manufacturers association and the national glass distributors association and all their members, comprising, the commission said, substantially all U. S. manufacturers and a large portion of the redistributors.

Manufacturers cited were the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the American Window Glass Company of Pittsburgh; Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio; Harding Glass Company of Fort Smith, Ark.; Adamston Flat Glass Company and Rolland Glass Company of Clarksburg, W. Va., Scoby Sheet Glass Company of Sisterville, W. Va., Blackford Window Glass Company of Vincennes, Ind.; and the Fourco Glass Company of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Glass Recommends Profits Tax Repeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Glass (D), Virginia, has recommended the repeal of the undistributed profits tax and modification of the capital gains levy as a means of stimulating employment and business.

The taxes have been criticized by many industrialists and financiers. A house ways and means subcommittee has arranged to study the advisability of altering them. It will meet Thursday to consider revising the entire tax system.

Chairman Vinson (D), Kentucky, of the subcommittee has favored changes in the tax on undistributed corporation earnings to ease the burden on companies with deficits and debts. Sentiment has developed also for lowering the tax on earnings withheld to expand or improve plants.

Representative Treadway (R), Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the committee, told reporters he saw "a little justification" for not allowing corporations to accumulate too large surpluses. But if surpluses are put to proper use, he added, they should be allowed to continue "rather than be taxed to death."

Spicer Manufacturing Corp.

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Spicer Manufacturing Corp. and subsidiaries, reported net profit of $983,564 before federal surtax and undivided profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $911,843 for the same period last year. Company plants are located at Pottstown and Reading, Penna., and in Canada, England and France, in addition to the main plant in Toledo, making wide diversity of products.

Street Evaluates Official Steps Influencing Status of Business

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chief news influence in the last two weeks' stock market rally has been the persisting rumor that the Administration would soon "do something," if not to "save the market" at least to revive business confidence. It is said, for instance, that the frantic short covering of Monday week, when it took 48 minutes to make a market in Chrysler, was due to an advance rumor of the Federal Reserve Board Wednesday action lowering margins. In any case the week-end gyrations indicated that prices were waving like seaweed in tide water on each rumor from Washington.

Perhaps the all-time high in fancy was reached on Friday morning when a local financial paper carried a front page story of an official plan afoot in Washington to release, quietly and unobtrusively, one official action after another favorable to business—like the decrease in margin requirements—so that business men would be imperceptibly persuaded that at last Washington had turned friendly to them. The story implied that by this extraordinarily subtle means Washington would avoid the appearance of ingenuous guile.

Contradictory Policies

There has been a good deal of canvassing here of just what the Administration could do, if it was a mind to, and the results fall in two categories. One is the money-making, "easy money" category. The other would be non-monetary and more general, consisting more or less of a change of heart and abandonment of the allegedly punitive attitude embodied in Mr. Roosevelt's campaign pledge to make himself "master" of the business world.

In respect to these two, incidentally, the Street alleges a curious contrast or paradox. It is said that while the money policies of the Administration have been consistently "inflationary" the business policies have been consistently "deflationary." Washington has been, as General Johnson put it in his column, holding a carrot out to the business horse with one hand while letting it see the whip in the other hand. The one political tendency may be called the obverse of the other. It is said that the power to do things for people is the power to do things to them, and the Street view is that in recent years while the Administration has been on the one hand trying to inject confidence into business by various monetary measures it has on the other hand been heavily over-capitalizing on what confidence it produced, to burden and tangle business with new taxes and new controls. Finally, according to hostile Street opinion, the "inflationary" influences have exhausted their psychological effectiveness while the "deflationary" influences have begun to take effect.

The "inflationary" weapons include (1) abolition of the Inactive Gold Fund, (2) return of member bank reserve requirements from 26 per cent to 13 per cent; and (3) raising of the price of gold. None has any direct bearing on business. All rely for their effect on psychology, except a change in the price of gold, which would directly influence our export and import prices; but even this action, unless taken suddenly, might be preceded by a disturbing outflow of gold. In fact, such an outflow has already been predicted, and may even have started.

Efficacy of Easy Money Doubted

For argument's purpose it can be said that making money easier is an actual influence on business, but with money rates at present low levels this is prety much like pushing harder on an accelerator which is already down to the floor and not getting results. It is said that raising reserve requirements last year "put the brakes on," but this ignores the fact that if the banks or business had had what it takes in the way of confidence, the banks could easily have raised their excess reserves back to whatever level they "needed" by rediscounting as the Reserve authorities vehemently suggested last summer. The easy money program, in fact, has practically reduced itself to absurdity, and the stage is set for some one to revive the suggestion of negative interest rates.

Moreover, viewed as psychological moves, these policies can easily backfire, as already demonstrated in September when the $300,000,000 of Inactive Gold was toted round to the Federal, and confidence kept on dropping. This reversing of intended result is not, in the field of politics, confined to monetary moves. In the broader politico-economic field many things are working in reverse. The SEC is striving to create a quality market for investors, yet may actually be destroying the value of the securities markets for investors, and making its remains a happy hunting ground for those speculators too small to be caught in the regulatory sieve. Eager political strivings toward economic stability in recent years seem to have been followed by even greater instability; great hopes of economic planning seem to have bogged in a great confusion of plans; an Administration voted in on a budget-balancing platform has moved in the opposite direction; sincere concern for the forgotten poor man has been followed by unprecedentedly heavy indirect and payroll taxes on his income.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Shark Oil—A recently invented Japanese process enables the utilization of shark oils as a lubricant in aeroplane and other motors at temperatures as low as 45 degrees below zero. Further use is made of high grade shark oils in that country in tempering steel and in the tanning industry while low grade oils, after being hydrated, are used to manufacture hardened oils.

Japanese Sardine Exports—During the first half of 1937 Japan exported 808,674 cases of sardines compared with 494,087 cases in the first half of 1936, an increase of 61 per cent. Most of the shipments in the current year were to Southeastern Asia, the South Sea islands and the Philippines. Notable gains were reflected in shipments to South Amrica, Australia, Europe and Africa. The Straits Settlement was the first-ranking market for canned sardines of Japanese origin during the first half of this year with the records showing consignments to that source of 183,906 cases.

Horses for Japan—Representatives of the Japanese army have been in Argentina with a view to buying horses from that country. The representatives travelled throughout the southern part of the Province of Buenos Aires seeking a source of supply for the Japanese Cavalry.

Japanese Silk Prices—Conforming to the silk price stabilization law recently enacted, the Japanese silk committee has fixed the maximum prices of raw silk for the 1937-38 silk year. Exports of silk during August totaled 49,878 bales, an increase of 10,944 bales or 28 per cent compared with July. Shipments to the United States totaled 38,582 bales, which was an increase of 6092 bales compared with July but a decline of 8812 compared with August a year ago. Exports to countries other than the United States exceeded 10,000 bales during August establishing a new high record, which was attributed to the virtual suspension of exports of Chinese silk.

Air Conditioning in Japan—The crack "Tsubame" express train, covering the 376 miles between Tokyo and Kobe will add to the comfort of its patrons by using air conditioned diners as a regular feature of its service. The Eastern Chimney Swallow, if the Japanese poetic name is taken at full value, is the outstanding train operated by the Japanese Government. (Out of 1587 dining cars owned or operated by railroads of the United States, 985 are now air conditioned, and 28 new diners with this feature are now in order.)

Chinese Foreign Trade—China's recorded foreign trade during the first eight months of 1937 showed a healthy growth over the previous year despite the present hostilities there. Imports into China during the first eight months reached a total value of 786,000,000 yuan, an increase of about 30 per cent compared with the like period of last year. Chinese exports reached a total value of 717,000,000 yuan, an increase of 59.7 per cent over the first eight months of last year. The United States maintained its leading position in China's trade by supplying 19 per cent of imports and taking 30 per cent of exports during the first eight months of 1937.

China's Dyestuffs Trade—Military operations in and around Shanghai have completely demoralized China's trade in dyestuffs, which centers about that port. No dyes have been entering or leaving Shanghai, but cotton mills in the vicinity are believed to be adequately supplied as companies normally have six months' stocks on hand. In the first seven months of this year American dye exports to China were recorded at 5,941,500 pounds, valued at $1,462,550.

China's Shipping Active—The first seven months of this year reflected a record period for transoceanic passenger traffic to China. Cargo listings also showed steady increases due in part to the congestion earlier in the year from the Pacific coast shipping strike which resulted in the accumulation of much cargo awaiting space for shipment. Hong Kong reported increases during the first half year both in inward and outward cargo movements.

Shanghai Silk—The Shanghai silk market has shown some activity in recent weeks, with prices lower than those obtained before hostilities owing to the need of cash in China and falling prices abroad. Exports of white and yellow raw silk from Shanghai during September totaled 1610 quintals, valued at 2,000,000 gold units. (One gold unit is equal to a little over 6½ cents.) Of these exports 87¢ quintals valued at 1,300,000 gold units were consigned to the United States.

Manchurian Crops—The estimated harvest of all crops in Manchuria for 1937 is 18,160,000 metric tons as compared with 16,725,000 metric tons last year. The increase is due partially to a larger area under cultivation and to better weather conditions which have prevailed. The 1937 soya bean crop for all Manchuria was estimated at 4,492,000 metric tons, an estimated increase of 8 per cent over the 1936 crop. While the wheat, corn and millet crops were all estimated at a greater yield this year than last, the wheat crop estimate was placed higher than the other two grain crops at 1,154,000 metric tons as compared with 959,000 metric tons last year, an increase of 20 per cent.

$85,000,000 Wanted By President For Corn Crop Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—That bumper harvest of golden corn ears is going to cost the taxpayers money! In a telegram to Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC, President Roosevelt said he would recommend to Congress immediate legislation providing for corn crop loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Mr. Jones will have to turn up to $85,000,000 of RFC money over to the corporation to finance the corn loans.

The real purpose of the move is to enable the farmer to "hold his corn." Though described as a bumper crop, actually the present crop is regarded as normal after a number of drought years, and the corn loans are regarded as a good risk. If the farmer has to dump his corn, the price sags even more and the farmer gets a low price.

Washington hopes the new scheme will not embarrass the President's budget-balancing objective or greatly increase the cost of government.

Agriculture Department officials said today that a government loan of 50 cents a bushel will be announced within the next few days. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had previously put the amount at about 45 cents a bushel. Details of the loan program have not been completed but will follow generally the procedure of loan programs in 1933, 1934 and 1935. In 1935 a total of $8,697,152 was loaned, at 45 cents a bushel. Earlier this year the Government authorized the loan of nine cents per pound on the cotton crop, and the RFC made $150,000,000 available for that purpose.

The fiscal plan for raising the money for the crop loan is simple: Mr. Roosevelt said he would ask Congress to pass legislation to provide the Commodity Credit Corporation with capital, and authority to raise the funds it needs through the sale of its own obligations. The plan would involve annual appropriations by Congress to cover whatever losses are suffered by the corporation. In this manner the agency's operations each year would be provided in the budget and the RFC, which Mr. Roosevelt wants to liquidate, would be relieved of any further lending.

General Motors Declares Dividend Of $1.50 a Share

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — The General Motors Corporation has made provision to pay out approximately $67,000,000 in dividends on its preferred and common stock in the next three months.

The corporation's directors declared a $1.50 dividend on common stock, payable Dec. 13 to stockholders of record Nov. 12, an aggregate of $64,100,000, and ordered the regularly quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the $5 preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 10, aggregating $2,870,000.

This was the fourth payment of the year on the common—25 cents a share March 25, and $1 each on June 12 and Sept. 13, a total so far of $3.75 for the year. The 1936 payments on the common amounted to $4.50.

The corporation last week reported net earnings of $42,118,179 applicable to the common stock, equal to 99 cents a share. This compared with $32,331,523 or 75 cents a share the same quarter of 1936, and $63,436,545 or $1.48 the previous quarter. Earnings for the nine months were $148,074,335, or $3.46 a share, against $168,314,959 or $3.92 for the first nine months of last year.

Canada Escapes Stock Liquidation

NEW YORK (AP)—Canadian stock exchanges did not run into the same deluge of liquidation that swept markets in this country during October.

Trading on the Toronto exchange was 16,225,008 shares, a moderate increase over the September total of 15,244,441 shares. October trades on the Montreal mart actually fell below the previous month; 3,722,024 shares compared with 4,078,155 shares.

The large total traded on Canadian exchanges stemmed largely from the relatively low prices prevailing.

Air-Conditioning Lines Up in the Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Air-conditioning continues to gain in Chicago, according to the Commonwealth Edison Company, which reports contracts closed for the first nine months of 1937 set a new all-time record, both in numbers of installations and capacity. Contracts for 549 installations were made, compared with 398 in the first nine months of 1936, an increase of 38 per cent.

Capacity aggregated 11,367 horsepower, compared with 7099 horsepower in the corresponding period last year. Contracts also included sales of 291 electric room-cooling units, compared with 184 in the similar period last year.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Wheat: Weak; export demand disappointing.
Corn: Firm; loan basis high.
Cattle—Steady to strong.
Hogs—5-10 higher; top 9.65.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 30: Receipts, $13,632,306; expenditures, $25,691,911; balance, $2,675,800,233; customs receipts for the month, $36,514,785. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,983,950,590; expenditures, $2,545,853,807, including $700,612,573 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $562,403,217; gross debt, $36,958,368,229, a decrease of $39,773 below the previous day; gold assets, $12,802,954,034, including $1,371,304,731 of inactive gold.

Exchange Seats Up Sharply in Value

By the Associated Press

New York

The market for New York Stock Exchange memberships was unofficially quoted Nov. 1 at $78,000 bid, $90,000 asked.

This represented considerable improvement over the situation a fortnight ago, when a membership sold at $61,000, the lowest in 18 years, in the midst of a violent fall in prices.

The presence of bids $17,000 above the previous sale was attributed in part to the reduction in margins on stock purchases from 55 per cent to 40 per cent. This, as authorized by the Federal Reserve Board, became effective Nov. 1.

Slump

(Continued from Page 1)

though it points out that "relatively short recessions" usually characterize general upswing in business.

The report is compiled by a staff of more than 100 federal and state economists and it differs very little from what other New Deal economists have been saying for the past fortnight. Their explanation of the slump is reduced purchasing power. And by that they mean that the Federal Government has been choking off its pump-priming expenditures by a billion dollars or so at a time and that the inevitable result is that the John and Jane Smiths don't have so much money to spend and save.

The economists put it into statistical terms in their official reports, and into human terms in their off-the-record comments. In the formal report just issued by the bureau of agricultural economics, for example, it notes that the stimulus for rises in business activity since 1933 has come "to a very considerable extent from government spending, deficit financing and monetary measures." Payment of the soldiers' bonus last year also was a "material stimulus" to business, it declares.

With curtailment of government spending, as the budget approaches balance, new elements in business will have to take up the slack caused by the gradual withdrawal of the Government from such engagements, the economists hold.

Expressing the same thing in terms of "John Smith" the fact that the Government is not pouring out such big sums in works construction, in relief accounts, in bonus payments inevitably means a reduction in his wage envelope, either directly or indirectly, unless business takes up the slack. In the last fiscal year, for example, there was an excess of expenditures over federal receipts of $2,700,000,000. This year it is expected, the deficit will be less than that by $2,000,000,000 or so.

In and Out of Pocketbooks

Now that out-pouring of huge sums from the Treasury meant pump-priming that got into the pocketbook of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. To a degree it pushed business forward and it may have caused artificial stock market prices in the expectation of inflation, at the same time that commodity prices advanced to high figures. At any rate, under the "purchasing power theory" a major factor in the decline is due to immediate pocketbook restrictions of the John Smiths and their friends.

The economists of the Department of Agriculture are not alarmed by the prospect. They see the drop gradually yielding to improved business in the middle of 1938. Although it is too early to estimate the size of the 1938 recovery they doubt whether the average of industrial activity and of consumers' incomes will come up to 1937. National income next year is likely to be somewhat less than the 1937 total which is being estimated at $69,000,000,000. Recent wage increases and income rise from miscellaneous sources, however, may partly offset the anticipated decline in industrial production and wholesale prices.

Here are some other highlights of the report—

Foreign demand for United States crops is expected to show little increase.

The United States wholesale price trend has been lightly downward since April, 1937. This will continue into 1938.

Prices and buying power per unit of farm products will be lower in 1938 than 1937.

Cash farm income will be less in 1938.

The expected boom in building has not materialized, and no large 1938 expansion is indicated.

Many favorable factors exist: Business debts are low, credit is cheap and plentiful; banking resources are arequate, and these has been no "violent speculation" which generally precedes the end of an upswing.

World industrial activity has been stimulated by rearmament, the report says, and a continuation would help to maintain production and trade "at relatively high levels."

The Chinese conflict, however, will lessen the demand in China for American cotton and tobacco, and Japan's financial strain will also probably reduce its cotton purchases in the United States.

On the whole the report is reasonably hopeful—

"The general impetus of the upward movement of the business cycle," it says, "is counted upon by some observers to carry industry ahead with no more than very temporary and minor periods of hesitation."

Retail prices probably have not yet reflected all the rise in wholesale prices of manufactured products, the report said. Some further retail price increases are likely in furniture, furnishings, shoes and fuel, but these will be offset in living costs by lower prices for rayon, cotton clothing, meats and other foods. A gradual rise in rents may continue.

In a list of major industries, the report forecast a decreased textile output in 1938; reduced production of iron and steel, some slackening in the rate of auto production, and postponement by railroads so far as possible of new equipment orders.

U. S. Loses Gold During Past Week, Figures Indicate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States has been losing gold during the past week, according to a comparison of official figures on net gold receipts with figures on gold importations and production.

How large the losses have been could not be determined officially, but they have been big enough virtually to nullify the $27,000,000 of imports and an estimated $3,000,000 of new production in the week ended Oct. 29.

Brazil and France Buyers

France is reported to have received most of the gold released by the United States, but officials would not say what other quarters may have been taking gold from this country. Officials would not confirm reports that Brazil had drawn down about $3,500,000 of the $60,000,000 of gold which the United States agreed to let her have. Sterling has been strong against the dollar, indicating the possibility of British gold withdrawals.

The release of gold by the United States was disclosed through a comparison of official figures on net gold receipts with figures on gold importations and production. Although the losses have not yet become large enough to cause a reduction in the Treasury's inactive gold fund, they have held that fund virtually unchanged during the past week, offsetting almost all imports and production.

Invisible Losses in Week

Gold amounting to $27,000,000 has been received at New York and San Francisco during the week ended Oct. 29 and production run at about $3,000,000 a week, making a total of almost $30,000,000 of gold received by the Treasury during that week.

This sum, however, has never appeared in the Treasury's inactive gold account which rose by only $5,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 29 and thus disclosed that there had been invisible losses of gold almost completely wiping out the visible gains. Gold has been moving in from Canada, India and Japan and moving out to other undesignated countries.

France is understood to have received a large portion of the gold released by the United States because of repatriation of French capital to some degree. The French control fund has been able to accumulate exchange which it can convert into gold under the tripartite money agreement. French Finance Minister Bonnet predicted in a speech last week that shiploads of gold would once more be returning to France.

Nine Roads Charged With Discriminatory Lake Cargo Charges

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nine railroads which move lake cargo coal faced charges by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner that they had violated federal laws by discrimination in their charges.

The roads, which handle 36,000,000 tons of coal annually, are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; Baltimore and Ohio; Erie; Bessemer and Lake Erie; New York Central; Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The examiner, E. A. Burslem, alleged all except the Pennsylvania and C. and O. received non-compensatory charges for the transfer of coal from cars to vessels at lake ports, in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The examiner listed 18 specific findings of alleged violations.

Mainly, the charges were, in effect, that the charges assessed and collected were not equal to the cost of transferring the cargo.

"Although respondents charge all trans-shippers, the same tariff charges for the transfer of lake coal from cars to vessels," the examiner said, "it is obvious that the according of non-compensatory transfer charges to some trans-shippers and not to all is equivalent to a deduction from the charges for the transfer service to some trans-shippers and not to others for like and contemporary service."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

ARIZONA Guest Ranch, Calitina Vista Rancho—Quiet, restful atmosphere; home cooking; special attractions for children. Miss Ward Route 4, Box 690, Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-133, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WANTED to buy, old-fashioned furniture, old silverware, pictures and dishes. Box N-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

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BROADLOOM carpets, linoleums; a large selection in all price ranges. Samples submitted DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 808 Lexington Ave (63rd St.) New York Regent 4-2200

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. 116th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses N Y C Un (4-8343

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 122 EAST 58th, N. Y. C., supplies highest type children's nurses, governesses, couples, butlers, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, housworkers. Plaza 3-0997.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $250; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS. Fourth Floor, 226-230 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL uph. divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

FOR SALE OR RENT

YEAR-OLD Cape Cod Cottage, framed by pines, picket fence, near school and Worcester Turnpike, oil heat; $5600 or will consider renting furnished. Wellesley (Mass.) 1248-J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HIGH CLASS dressmaking establishment has opening for refined saleslady with good following. Write Box C-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—A working housekeeper in family in Lexington, Mass. Box P-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Lovely colonial frame, 8 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory, 2-car garage, oil heat, newly remodeled, 100x100 plot; price $17,000. SIM. 135 Oakland Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 7002-W

INFORMATION WANTED

GRATEFUL for information where 30 lbs. raw black sheeps wool can be spun. Write Box R-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Two attractive sunny office rooms for rent or Bay State Road; ample parking space. Call KEN 4257.

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's office for rent part time. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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MONEY available for real estate mortgages on a practical form. Ask for details. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St., S-8—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; near The Mother Church. MISS FOTTLER. COM. 9439.

BOSTON, Fenway—Very attractive room in private family for business girl or lady. KENmore 6027.

N. Y. C.—Private entrance; only roomer; business person; elevator; reasonable. Broadway subway; 20 minutes Times Square. (Ed. 4-1740, Apt. 54)

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EXECUTIVE—Now director, secretary and assistant treasurer of manufacturing firms; desires to change; familiar with usual executive duties, accounting, costs, taxes, etc.; correspondence invited. Box N-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK-HOUSEMAN (colored) wishes position; private family; references, ED. 4-7469 (New York City).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCELLENT COOK—European training, references, wishes position in large private home. MUELLER, 988 Tinton Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. Intervale 9-1294.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

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The Hotel with a welcome. Phone 6238
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Facing sea. We cannot escape the sunshine. Winter Terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. MR. and MRS. H. J. MORGAN.

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For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Bens. Phone: 2752

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NEAR BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BRIGHTON, Claridge 54 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns., hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel 364611

S. DEVON—ACKMANS GUEST HOUSE—Old world, peaceful, near sea; electric light, bath, garage; moderate terms. Frv. S Huish, near Kingsbridge

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Quiet assured Day and Night

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Up-to-Date Reasonable Prices
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Private garden - Excellent table
Home atmosphere - Moderate terms
Modern installation

FRANCE—Paris Suburbs

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SOUTHPORT—For houses for sale and to let, Southport, Birkdale, Hillside, apply BAIN & FAUNT, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 20 Hoghton Street, Southport (Tel 3739)

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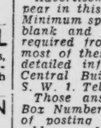

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ENGLAND

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We stock Jaeger Knitting Wools
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All you require in
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Beef, Mutton, Lamb; Veal and Pork in Season.
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Modes, Furs, Lingerie
Amazingly Inexpensive
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Agent for G. E. C. Electric Washer
ARTHUR ELLIS
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New Rollers and Repairs. Electric Washers
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PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
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Novelties
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M & A
(M. ATHA A. AUCKLAND)
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Baby Linen Specialists
High Street Buildings, Huddersfield
'Phone 2870

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THE BEST Currants, Sultanas, Cereals and Spices, etc., etc., can be had from
Arthur Wylde KINGS HEAD ARCADE

for DRESS SHOES *that will speak of comfort and character*
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Agents for
DEXTER STORMPROOFS
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WESTMORLAND
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Presents for all occasions in Leather, Silver, Glass and China, Art Stationery
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MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
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Personal attention.
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ENGLAND

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Worth Knowing

. . . if whitewash (containing lime) were applied periodically to railroad ties, they would last at least as long as creosoted ties.

In Lighter Vein

No Hurry

A Yorkshire lad and his lass had spent the day together. On their return the girl's mother asked how she had enjoyed herself.

"Aw reet," said Jane, "but Ah think Joe's a bit mean. He nobbut spent sixpence on me all day."

"Well, if Ah were thee Ah'd tek him his sixpence back and mek him ashamed of hissen," said mother.

Late that night Jane knocked at Joe's door.

"'Ere," she said, "tak thi sixpence back. Ah doubt if thi can affoord it."

"E'e," said her lover. "Tha shouldn't a bothered t'neet. It would a doon in t'mornin.'"—Pearson's.

Yes, Yes, and Yes!

Were I a teacher, I'd not let school out 'til they knew the difference twixt "flaunt" and "flout."—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

If I were a teacher, I'd detain all the dearies, till they learned that a comma goes before "and" in a series.

Thoughtful

"What animal best accommodates itself to circumstances?"

"The hen!"

"And why?"

"It always succeeds in laying its eggs so they fit in the egg-cups!"—Sunday Pictorial, London.

Playing Safe

"Hi, what are you climbing through that window for?"

"It's all right, constable, my wife has just cleaned the front door-step."—National Police Review.

—Marlann, Paris

Chinese Among Themselves: "Why did we invent gunpowder?"

Hired

"Are you sure that you are an expert accountant?"

"Well," replied the applicant, "you can judge for yourself. It took me only two days to unravel my wife's expense account after her New York trip!"

Daily Anecdote

Time for Devotions

After Mahatma Gandhi had been speaking with a group of members of Parliament, they rushed to him to secure his autograph. He obligingly signed the books and cards presented to him until Big Ben began striking the hour of seven o'clock.

Upon hearing it he said, "I can write no more. It is the hour for prayers." Before the great bell ceased tolling he was crouched on the floor engaged in his personal devotions.

Frances E. Willard

(1839-1898)

FRANCES E. WILLARD was one of America's most loved women.
She bound the White Ribbon of temperance round the world.
She was born into the home of school-teachers in New York.
But a wave of emigration suddenly overtook her parents.
The family packed their belongings into three farm wagons.
And off they went through dark woods, over lonely prairies.
After 30 days, they reached the banks of Rock River, Wisconsin.
And when they came to a suitable place they settled down.

THERE were three children in the family: two girls and a boy.
The girls rose at 6; they swept floors, washed dishes, sewed.
Frances performed these tiresome duties with much diligence.
But she preferred study and gave her spare time to books.
One could generally find her, alone, reading on the roof.
Yet she felt quite ignorant, living so far in the backwoods.
"Oh, that we might go, anywhere!" she exclaimed one day.
The girl did not think her wish would materialize so soon:
Shortly after, the two sisters were sent to a college in town.
Each had received 50 cents to last her three months!

"I HAVE accepted a post as a teacher in a village school."
Thus wrote Frances to her parents when her studies were over.
At 31, she seemed to have reached the pinnacle of her career.
She had become the president of a college in the United States.
No woman had occupied such a position in the country before.
But, unexpectedly, the brilliant president resigned.
Then it was that two letters came to her by the same mail.
One asked her to head another school, at a big salary.
The other invited her to take up a post with no salary at all.
The latter happened to contain a very strange proposition:
It had to do with the organization of a fight against drink.
The young teacher felt the call; she accepted it at once.

FRANCES E. WILLARD had never studied the drink problem.
She found herself face to face with appalling statistics.
If such was the situation, she would devote her life to it.
Then she realized that a prophecy of her mother's was right.
Once, at home when they were children, her father had said:
"Will poor rum-cursed Wisconsin ever get a prohibition law?"
And the little primly dressed Victorian wife had replied:
"Yes, Josiah, there will be such a law when women vote."
This had been rather a shock to the old-fashioned husband.
But now Frances knew that women must protect their homes.
And so she began to fight ardently for women's suffrage.

THE record of Miss Willard's activities speaks for itself.
She covered about 250,000 miles of territory in the States.
She spoke in every town numbering more than 10,000 inhabitants.
She would dictate the answers to some 20,000 letters a year.
After 1874, she gave much time to England and the Continent.
She had become leader of a world movement for temperance.
And her story now belonged to the English-speaking people.
"What is the mission of the ideal woman?" they once asked her.
"It is to make the whole world homelike," answered Miss Willard.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Children's Corner

Jenny and the Monkey

The penny lay inside the pocket
Of fat and jolly Mister Crockett,

Who walked down Pickle-Pepper Lane
With an umbrella in the rain.

Pitter-patter the rain came down
Drenching Pickle-Pepper town,

With a clatter and a clutter
On each roof and window-shutter.

Mister Crockett looked about.
Saw no one had ventured out.

Believed he was the only one
Who thought it was a lot of fun

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Took Off His Cap and Bowed

To walk out in the pouring rain
Along down Pickle-Pepper Lane.

Believed, but found that he was wrong
Because just then there came along

A little girl named Jenny Jane
Smiling and singing in the rain.

Crockett bowed and Crockett said,
"What's your name, my curly head?"

"An' it please you, sir," said Jenny,
"When I was born I hadn't any

"So all the folks in Pepper Lane
"Agreed to call me Jenny Jane."

"A right fine name," said Mister Crockett
Putting his hand inside his pocket,

And taking out the bright, round penny
Offered it to little Jenny.

Just as he did the clouds gave way.
Out came the sun as if to say,

"I'm curious, I want to know
"What's happening on the earth below."

He blazed forth like a yellow rocket
On Jenny Jane and Mister Crockett,

In fact, on all the countryside
Till doors and windows opened wide,

And half the folks in Pepper Lane
Came tripping out to walk again.

Jenny stood, her eyes so bright,
Her fingers round the penny tight,

Thinking what had best be bought
With the penny that she'd got

From Mister Crockett in the rain
When they met in Pepper Lane.

Should she buy a spinning top,
A sugar bun or lollypop?

Should she buy . . . but hark, be still.
What sound was that that seemed to fill

The air with music soft and sweet
To hasten tiny, eager feet?

Jenny Jane looked behind her
And there she saw an organ-grinder

With a monkey, oh, so cute,
Dressed up in a velvet suit.

She clapped her hands and laughed with glee
And that tiny, brown monkey

Jumped right down upon the ground
Quick as a flash, and whirling round

Took off his cap and bowed to her
Quite as if in truth he were

A page-boy in a long plumed hat,
And Jenny said, "Now look at that."

Smiling, she held out the penny
And said, "Doubtless you have many,

"But here's one more I'll give to you."
The monkey quite as if he knew

What Jenny Jane had meant to do
Doffed his cap and bowed anew.

His tiny paw held tight the penny,

His round eyes said, "Thank you, Jenny."

And Jenny said, "You're welcome quite,
"I never saw a cuter sight.

"Besides, it's been a lot of fun—
More than to eat a sugar bun,

"To see a really, truly monkey
Dressed up like a gorgeous flunkey."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Haircut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boise, Idaho

As the little girl climbed into the barber's chair, the woman who accompanied her explained to the barber that the child was from a local orphanage, but that she was being sent to another home for children, located in the country.

The barber entertained the little girl as he cut her hair, by telling of his own daughter (now grown to womanhood), and of how she had always gone each summer with the Camp Fire Girls on their annual camping trips, and of how he often wished he might go for a few days' vacation into the country; but he hoped she would be very happy in her new home.

When he had finished cutting her hair, he lifted her down from the chair and told the woman that there would be no charge for the haircut. Then, stepping over to the cash drawer, he took a new dollar bill and put it into the grubby hand of the child.

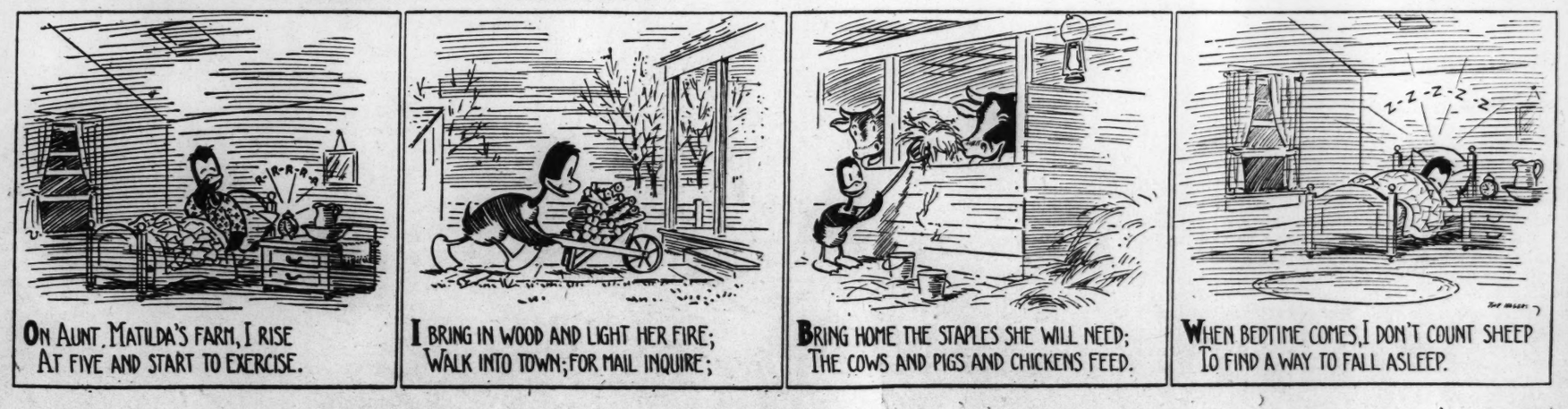
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Daniel Boone Marmaduke*

By LE PELLEY

I NEVER REALIZED THERE WAS SO MUCH WOODS BACK OF YOUR HOUSE, MARMADUKE !!
OH YES — IT GETS MUCH THICKER AS ONE GOES ON...
SAY ! — IT SURE DOES — I GUESS YOU'VE BEEN LOST IN HERE PLENTY OF TIMES !
I ? LOST ? HERE ? — I SHOULD SAY NOT !
I HAVE NEVER BEEN HERE BEFORE !
!?!!
AND SOMETIMES I THINK YOU'RE NOT THE SMARTEST FELLOW I EVER KNEW ...
THIS WAY

The Adventures of Waddles—*At Aunt Matilda's Farm*

By THE HAGERS


ON AUNT MATILDA'S FARM, I RISE AT FIVE AND START TO EXERCISE.
I BRING IN WOOD AND LIGHT HER FIRE; WALK INTO TOWN; FOR MAIL INQUIRE;
BRING HOME THE STAPLES SHE WILL NEED; THE COWS AND PIGS AND CHICKENS FEED.
WHEN BEDTIME COMES, I DON'T COUNT SHEEP TO FIND A WAY TO FALL ASLEEP.

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(Continued)

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NITOR

...he ear."

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...ates which ...losing Brussels ... recalls the bashful- ... Nine-Power signatories about taking credit for calling the conference.

American diplomats too have been rather shy about taking any advanced position. President Roosevelt at Chicago in effect said that the United States would go as far as other nations in concerted efforts to set up a "quarantine" against the "epidemic of world lawlessness." But since then the talk in Washington has been all about mediation in the Far East. And only the other day Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, said it would be foolish to talk of sanctions at Brussels.

No one can object to mediation. Indeed, it is a hopeful fact that a second attempt has been made to get Japan to attend the conference. As Mr. Chamberlain said, the conference should be to make peace, not to extend the conflict. Everything that can be done to get Japan and China into what might well be a peace conference should be attempted. But it would be well to consider what are the essentials of effective mediation.

Are both combatants ready to talk terms of peace? Japan objects to the friendly offices of powers which have ...eave our ...istory until ..., or that we ...ndirely. But at any ...history as a more or less ...unt of past successes and failures from which we may learn lessons which will teach us how to emulate the virtues and avoid the mistakes of our forbears, near or remote.

Nevertheless, despite this passive tendency, the people of today seem compelled to take serious account of the affairs which so deeply concern them. The remoteness of day-by-day happenings no longer reassures or quiets us. Nothing is actually remote or inconsequential. Shrinking distances have brought all the nations of earth into proximity and neighborliness.

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Thoughtful provision is made for those who realize the great need of reading history in the making in FRANK B. KELLOGG, A BIOGRAPHY, by David Byrn-Jones (New York: Putnam. $3.75). It is a record of contemporary events in the affairs of the United States and its neighbor nations, far and near, written in the form of a biographical study of a distinguished world figure. From a small village in St. Lawrence County, New York, the boy who was to serve as Secretary of State, as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, as co-author of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact and as Judge of the International Court came in the 1860's to a new frontier in the State of Minnesota. It was there that he was educated for the bar, at which he rose to eminence and to fame as a "trust-buster" in the crusading campaign of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

* * *

A sympathetic reviewer familiar with the events in the career of Mr. Kellogg since the late eighties might add, somewhat, to the written record here discussed. If he did so intervene it would be to testify to the high esteem in which the man was held by his neighbors in the then picturesque Northwest. But the record speaks eloquently for itself. It is delightfully and entertainingly written.

Not the least interesting chapter in the book is that which is largely autobiographical. In it Mr. Kellogg discloses that his common school education did not extend after his fourteenth year. In 1875 he began the study of law, conscious then, as in later years, of his handicap. Who shall say? Success does not always come from much learning. It is measured, it may be, by the things one knows.

F. L. P.

...Shanghai. ...is satisfy the moral ... Mr. Roosevelt has sought to ...ize against war-makers? Would they set up a quarantine against lawlessness? Would they really make peace in the Far East?

Japan made peace in 1895 and 1905 under some duress from the powers. The results did not satisfy her. In 1922 she "made peace" again in the sense that she surrendered most of her World War gains and promised in the Nine-Power Treaty not to take advantage of China's weakness. Once more she was dissatisfied with results. Her statesmen assert she has a vital interest in China. Since 1931 it has appeared that her interest is great enough that she will not abandon it without far more serious pressure than has yet been exerted on her.

It seems that even for any settlement that will be better than a Hoare-Laval arrangement the powers at Brussels will have to be ready to back up their entirely proper moral protests with genuine offers of help or threats of restraint. Real concerted action may not require a leader, but certainly all cannot be followers. There is some hope in Mr. Eden's point that in this conference the United States will not be a mere observer as she was at Geneva during the efforts to stop Japan in Manchuria. Yet it would be more heartening if there were more indications that Britain and America had some definite ideas about going forward "in agreement," neither "rushing in front," neither "being left behind."

Nation Awheel

WIDE adoption of automatic gear-shifting devices in automobiles this year recalls days when most cars with such equipment—and they were very few and usually expensive—carried a regular gear-shift lever in the tool box. And they, in turn, were like the cars with the first self-starters whose owners always kept the crank handy, and used it often enough to prevent the right arm from becoming flabby. Presumably the uncertainties that attended the equipping of cars with automatic gear-shifts have given way to the progress that years earlier taught the motorist to forget what a crank looked like.

Other innovations are perhaps less spectacular than they have been in some previous years—certainly less striking than the fact that if the United States ever "went Communist" it would do so at speeds unknown to king's horses, and on air-cushioned wheels and sleek upholstery that would have been the envy of any luxury loving despot of not-so-long-ago. For the part of the American population that does not travel in its own private family conveyance is that part which somehow has avoided owning a car, or being a member of a family that owns one, in a country where there is one car for about every five individuals.

The automobile shows in the United States are year-to-year displays of an enterprise which makes the automobile industry one of the most typical of all American industries. The very conditions of marketing which the industry has helped to develop impose on it a requirement of continuous advancement of mechanical and body design and of merchandising. Through the wide distribution of its product which has been made possible by constant effort to reduce prices and to provide sound yet easy financing of consumption, the automobile industry today is key to the economic circumstances of millions of individuals in widely separated communities. It uses 20 per cent of the output of steel, about 75 per cent of that of plate glass, 10 per cent of the nation's cotton.

Three out of every five cars are sold on installment payments. Only one in forty-five purchasers of new cars defaults; one in thirteen used car buyers. The automobile is a moving monument to an outlook typically American, whether that outlook be concerned with the building of business empire, the exercise of unlimited opportunity, or the average man's right to the best that deferred payments will buy.

"Affairs of Honor"

AS THE result of a single speech a certain Hungarian deputy recently received no less than thirteen challenges to duels, and could consider himself lucky inasmuch as he was only compelled to take up arms in one of these affairs. This is, unfortunately, by no means an isolated occurrence; for the peculiar code of honor of which it is the outcome is still adhered to in several European countries.

Normally, of course, the native customs and traditions of a people must be regarded as their own business, and however primitive, illogical, and deleterious these may appear to the world at large, criticism from the latter runs the risk of becoming impertinent. This matter of dueling, however, has an aspect that is of more than local interest. It is prevalent among the better educated and more cultured nationals of the countries concerned—among those, that is to say, who must, presumably, exercise no little influence upon their country's policy. The effect of their example and their doctrines upon public opinion, no government can afford to ignore.

If, then, these people are apt in the conduct of their own affairs to fight rather than to arbitrate, to pursue revenge rather than rectification, and to confound the austere figure of Justice with the Beauty Queen of a medieval tournament, will they not be prone to bring the same attitude to bear upon the behavior of their country in other, and more important, disputes?

It is, after all, a practice that will not for a moment stand against the force of reason; and in most of the countries referred to it continues contrary to the law, and contrary, one dares to think, to the wishes of a majority of the people.

A Career of Merit

THE unsatisfactory state of civil service generally in the United States should not obscure the high quality of the Government service that exists where rules of merit are respected. Charles E. McNabb, in unobtrusively retiring from his position as general counsel for the Tariff Commission, is another example of the many men and women who have achieved distinguished Government careers.

Mr. McNabb served the Government for fifty-eight years, his career outreaching the duration of the Pendleton Act, which initiated real civil service in the United States. His success in obtaining promotions that advanced him from one grade to another and from one classification to another is deeply significant. It is the alleged inability of the existing civil service law to provide for such promotions that is evoking wide criticism and that has precipitated a proposal to abolish the present Civil Service Commission.

The inference from Mr. McNabb's experience is almost inevitable that the present law is broad enough to allow for positive and constructive public careers. Much has depended, much still depends upon the scrupulousness and energy with which department heads supervise and reward competent workers. Mr. McNabb apparently was fortunate enough to work under men who opened doors upward for merit; they found no limitations in the law to make this impossible. The public may well wonder if efficient government service will not continue to depend as much upon the administrators as upon the law. Since this is actually the case, the public should not expect legal reforms alone to insure a dynamic and efficient government service. Tomorrow, as well as today and throughout Mr. McNabb's long upward climb, meritorious careers will depend largely upon the merit of the Government employee and the merit of his employers as well as upon the perfection of the law.

...Find a Universal Focus"

By a Staff Artist

Royal Cintra and Its Double Riviera

ROBERT SOUTHEY, in a burst of romantic excitement, called Cintra, the royal hill-suburb of Lisbon, "the most blessed spot on the habitable globe," and his contemporary, Lord Byron, settling down here for a brief interlude of his restless life, styled it a "Glorious Eden." Such extravagant praise from poets so different in type, both men who knew their way about Europe, stirred my curiosity greatly as I entrained at Lisbon's third-story station for the short ride to Cintra. With due caution I prepared to be disappointed and perhaps for that reason I was not disappointed.

Cintra climbed very close to the top row of niches in my personal hall of travel fame where Rio, Chamonix, Gavarnie, Mürren and Merok rest secure. It is not so spectacular as any of these nor has it the civilized loveliness of a village in the English countryside, but it does have its own special beauty, its own blessed repose, its own atmosphere of aristocracy heightened by three royal castles. Though Portugal has long since discarded kings and queens as being alien to its political pattern, persons of the old nobility still linger quietly in this congenial place.

A distinction which makes Cintra unique, I believe, among the royal towns of the world, is a marvelous double Riviera. A few miles to the south by motor road lie the various Estorils, gay, sophisticated and fashionable beach resorts on the bank of the broad Tagus. Equally distant to the west lie the more primitive resorts on the thunderous Atlantic, called Beach of the Apples (*Praia das Maçaș*) and Mills of the Sea (*Azenhas do Mar*).

* * *

Cintra's setting is worthy of any poet's best adjectives. All about are forests of evergreen oak varied by pine and eucalyptus, made strangely exotic by luxuriant vines of semi-tropical splendor. To the north and east, stretching to the dim purple horizon, lie the endless rolling hills of Estremadura, with forest land broken here and there by clearings and sleepy villages scarcely aware of the world and its swirling currents of animosity.

Many buildings of historic or romantic interest are visible from Cintra's loftier points, including the one-story residence from which the "Convention of Cintra" was dispatched, permitting Napoleon's General Junot to escape Wellington, and the hotel, now a humdrum pastry factory, where Byron penned a canto of "Childe Harold." The town's three palaces are, however, its greatest historical assets. The oldest of them is an ancient Moorish castle of which little more than a single ruined wall remains, but the other two, called Paço and Pena, are in an excellent state of preservation. The Paço, located in the main square of Cintra, was the summer palace of that very picturesque Dowager Queen, Maria Pia, who was a daughter of Italy's Victor Emmanuel II, and it reflects her personality in every room, though parts of the structure date from long before her time and bear the stamp of some royal humorist who thought it amusing to play practical jokes on his guests. Concealed pipes in walls and ceilings spurted jets of water upon unwary visitors who trod on certain tiles or who were persuaded to touch certain carved panels.

* * *

The Estorils of the Tagus, little known outside of Portugal, deserve a far wider patronage than they have yet won. They have the exquisite beauty of resorts on the Côte d'Azur coupled with a climate that makes December bathing a delight rather than an experience. These are the resorts of striped sun umbrellas, of tea rooms and jazz, of bronzed bodies glowing in the sun, and as such are among the gayest watering places in Europe, but for myself I prefer Cintra's other Riviera, the crude vigorous open beaches buffeted by the powerful Atlantic. Rarely have I seen such surf as that which smashes in smothers of spume upon the Beach of the Apples and the Mills of the Sea. It is glorious in its strength. Its roar fills the country for miles back.

Spellbound by this symphony, I wandered along a rough seaside road until I happened upon a charming one-story structure surfaced with blue and white picture tiles, which proved to be the schoolhouse of *Azenhas do Mar*. From it came the shrill voices of children doing their lessons in the very vocal style of Iberia. It was the perfect touch, the human touch. A dozen little "Millers of the Sea" were learning their three R's and in so doing were weaving a strange treble motif into the symphonic theme of the sea god's booming basses. They stole the show from Neptune.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Clearing the Air Channels

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS both significant and commendable that New York's aggressive Mayor, Mr. LaGuardia, took time off during the closing hours of his re-election campaign to render a wholly non-political service to his city and to the people of the country as a whole. During the course of an address dedicating New York City's enlarged radio transmitting station WNYC, the Mayor renewed his pledge to work for the success of a plan sponsored by him to authorize, by federal action, the transmission of cultural chain radiocast programs from originating to connecting stations by air, rather than by wire, as required at present. He reenlists, either as private or official, to bring about the reversal of the existing monopolistic inhibition.

For some months, or perhaps a year, Mayor LaGuardia has sought to obtain from the Federal Communications Commission permission to utilize the municipally owned New York station in rebroadcasting, on regular or long waves, the non-commercial cultural programs originating in Boston, for instance, and sent out over the short-wave station W1XAL. Permission was refused by the federal commission. This board cited, and was governed by, it insisted, a rule which provides that all interstation communications must be by wire because these wire facilities have been provided, and not by air. This may be because the practicability of adequate and entirely satisfactory transmission and reception, together with uninterrupted and clear rebroadcasting by air, unaided by wires, had not been demonstrated when the existing regulation was imposed.

* * *

But it has been shown by repeated experiments and practical tests that the newer method is available, and at a nominal cost compared to that charged by telephone and telegraph companies. It does not seem entirely reasonable that the advantage enjoyed by established monopolies should render impossible the utilization of more modern and less expensive methods. One would hardly seek to justify a regulation which required or compelled a person living along the route of a railroad to travel by train instead of by automobile, or airplane, or horse and buggy, or even on foot. And yet, in essence this would appear to be no more unreasonable than the rule Mr. LaGuardia pledges himself to see reversed.

While the people of the United States have learned during recent years to appreciate and greatly enjoy many of the radio programs provided by advertising sponsors, they would, I think, much more appreciate the privilege of listening, even at added cost, without interruption by frequent high-pressure sales talks. The medicine man, the prophylactic enthusiast, the butter-and-egg man, the brewery salesman, the cigarette hawker, combine to interrupt our repose and destroy the harmony and continuity.

Patrons of motion-picture theaters in some towns and cities have, as occasion required, expressed their determined unwillingness to endure commercial announcements on the screen after paying for the privilege of being entertained. They no doubt would, if they could, protest against the excessive showing of pre-view sketches and announcements of future offerings. It may be that we are getting a little too choosy. And maybe not.

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But the New York Mayor's campaign is not directed against commercially sponsored broadcasts. The listening public may turn their radio receivers on or off as they please. What he has set out to do is to establish the patent fact that the air is just as free and just as available for non-commercial uses as for commercial monopolists. He has equipped himself to present a strong argument in support of his cause. A powerful transmitter has been installed in New York City's non-commercial station, and it is ready to serve millions of listeners. Must the taxpayers be required to pay tolls to telephone and telegraph companies for transmitting to the station those cultural and educational programs which are available without cost?

More and more generously, it is predicted, these programs will be supplied by newspapers, universities, public forums, symphony orchestras and theaters. There should be available surcease from sales propaganda, partisan political propaganda, the incitation of fear, and the harrowing bedtime programs so generously provided for the children's hour at twilight.

The Wide Horizon

Chicago Speech—French View

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT could come "incognito" to France and hear first-hand the comments of the people on his speech in Chicago, I am sure he would deeply appreciate the experience.

I am not referring now to the diplomats or government officials, but to the French people themselves: the taxi-drivers, café waiters, little shopkeepers, store clerks, day laborers and students—those who actually fought in the last war and those who would have to fight in the next one if there were to be one.

"What about President Roosevelt's speech?" they ask me with an almost breathless eagerness. "Do you think it *really* means America is waking up?" And then, in a tone of touching gravity, they nearly all add: "It is up to Roosevelt; no one else can do anything now. If peace is to be saved, the United States must do it. There is no other hope."

It is not easy to know what to reply to these desperately eager questioners. Remembering how strong isolationist sentiment is in America, and feeling only too acutely myself, sometimes, how much better off America is to be out of Europe's constant fears and flare-ups, I cannot bring myself to say anything that would give them an exaggerated notion of the significance of President Roosevelt's declarations implying a readiness to collaborate with Europe in efforts to preserve peace.

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"If President Roosevelt had not delivered an address at Chicago which will reassure peoples desirous of peace," one of the best French experts on foreign affairs writes, "the international situation would have to be viewed very pessimistically." To grasp the reason for the great significance attached over here to Roosevelt's speech, a glance at the underlying elements of the European situation is necessary.

The dilemma facing Europe today is, in a fundamental sense, the same as that put so suddenly before the American people by the President's Chicago address. In the United States it takes the form of the question, whether peace for America can best be preserved by a policy of neutrality and isolationism which implies letting wars start if they must and then trying to turn one's back and keep out of them; or by co-operation with those countries and forces—such as the League of Nations—in Europe that are trying to prevent war.

For France, on the other hand, and for Britain and the European democracies generally, the problem presents itself more directly. Stripped of its diplomatic padding, the issue over here is whether peace would be better served by passively letting the "totalitarian 10 per cent" whom Mr. Roosevelt denounces as disturbing the "peace, liberty and security" of the other 90 per cent, believe they can "get away with it" successfully and profitably, because of the very sincere pacifism of the democracies or by taking the undeniable risk of war involved in saying politely but forcibly and firmly to the militaristic dictatorships: "Thus far and no farther."

* * *

This situation is complicated by another vitally important aspect of the problem, which likewise concerns America closely in connection with this tendency of the United States to abandon neutrality. It is significantly revealed in the German and Italian reaction to the President's speech, for Berlin and Rome condemned his words as evidence that America was lining up on the side of Bolshevism and Communism, against the Fascist "defenders of civilization."

The maneuver is obvious, but it is none the less subtly pernicious and dangerous. It is an attempt, not only to make the world believe that there is no choice open to it other than Fascism or Communism, but to do so by deliberately and constantly assimilating democracy and Communism, by associating on every occasion the democratic countries and Communist Russia.

This "totalitarian logic" needs to be clearly seen for the falsity that it is. Otherwise it would serve the ends of those enemies of liberty and democracy who prophesy that "The Europe of tomorrow will be Fascist by the logic of events." Fascism climbs into power only over the inflated scarecrow of Communism; so that to permit, unchallenged and unrefuted, the assimilation of Communism and democracy would be to provide the self-styled "defenders of civilization" in Europe with the "Bolshevist scarecrow" they appear to be seeking.

It was into a Europe tense with the implications of this problem, anxious over the critical situation in Spain and the Mediterranean and disturbed over the conflict in the Far East, that President Roosevelt's speech fell with the effect of a beneficent bomb. Hope revived where hopelessness was beginning to be manifested over the apparently slender prospects of saving peace.

What the concrete consequences of the President's speech will be, in so far as Europe—as distinguished from the Orient—is concerned, will depend very largely on the American public, on the extent to which the people of the United States are willing to translate Mr. Roosevelt's words into actions. But it would be well for them to know, before deciding, how Europe views the issue and how eagerly the people of France and the other European democracies are awaiting their decision.